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All.

There hangs a sabre, and there's a rein,
With rusty buckle and green curb chain;
A pair of spurs on the old gray wall,
A mouldy saddle—well, that is all.

Come out to the stable; it is not far,
The moss-grown door is hanging ajar.
Look within! There's an empty stall,
Where once stood a charger—and that is all.

The good black steed came riderless home,
Flecked with blood-drops as well as foam.
Do you see that mound, where the dead leaves fall?
The good black horse pined to death—that's all.

All? Oh, God? it is all I can speak,
Question me not—I am old and weak.
His saddle and sabre hang on the wall,
And his horse pined to death—I have told you all.

Persevere and Prosper.

AN ARABIAN TALE, BY JOHN G. SAXE.

"To the manly will there's ever a way!"
Said a simple Arab youth;
"And I'm going to try, this very day,
If my teacher tells the truth
He's always saying—the good old man—
'Now, please remember my dear,
Your sure to win, whatever you plan,
If you steadily persevere!'
I mean to try it,—upon my life!—
If I go through fire and water;
And, since I wish to marry a wife,
I'll have the Calif's daughter!"—
So off to the Vizier straight he goes,
Who only laughed at the lad;—
And said him "Nay"—as you may suppose—
For he thought the fellow was mad!—
And still for many and many a day
He came to plead his case,
But the Vizier only answered "Nay,"
And laughed him in the face.
At last, the Calif came across
The youth in the Vizier's hall,
And, asking what his errand was,
The Vizier told him all.
"Now by my head!" the Calif said,
"'Tis only the wise and great
A Calif's daughter may ask to wed,
For rank with rank must mate;
Unless mayhap, some valiant deed
May serve for an equal claim,
(For merit, I own, should have its meed,
And princes yield to fame.)
In the Tigris once a gem was lost,
'Twas ages and ages since,
A ruby of wondrous size and cost,
And fit for the noblest prince;
That gem, my lad, must surely be
Somewhere beneath the water—
Go, find it, boy, and bring it to me,
Then come and marry my daughter!"
"And so I will!" the lad replied,
And off to the river he ran;
And he dips away at the foamy tide
As fast as ever he can;
With a little cup he dips away;
Now what's the fellow about?
He's going to find the gem some day,
By draining the Tigris out!
And still he dips by day and night,
Till the fishes begin to cry,
"This fellow is such a willful wight,
He'll dip the river dry!"
And so they sent their monarch to say?
(A wise and reverend fish),
"Now why are you dipping our water away?
And what do you please to wish?"
"I want the ruby, sir;" he cried;
"Well—please to let us alone,
And stop your dipping," the fish-king cried,
"And the gem shall be your own!"
And he fetched the ruby of wondrous size,
From out of the foamy water;
And so the lad obtained his prize,
And wed the Calif's daughter!

L'ENVOI.

This pleasant story was meant to teach
That pluck is more than skill;
And few are the ends beyond the reach
Of a strong, untiring will!

BOY AND MAN---A LIFE STORY.

We do not relate the following for the purpose, particularly of pointing a moral—though there is a moral most emphatic in the case;—nor do we present it as a rule of life for the guidance of influential men—though many men might profitably take a hint therefrom. We tell it as the simple story of real life, and though it may by some be deemed an exceptional case, yet all will admit that the exception is a very pleasant one. Some will read this, to whom the story will not be new, but they will enjoy its perusal none the less for that.

In the year 1852 there was upon the Poor Farm of Winford, a boy named David Carlton. He was a child of misfortune, and a dark cloud had rested upon the early morning of his life. His mother had been a bright, winsome girl, betrayed and forsaken, and finally cast upon the town for support. So her child was born a pauper. She had lived to nurse it a few short months, and had then died, and from that time the child had been in the charge of the superintendent of the Farm. Whatever had been the developed character of the father of that child, he must have possessed strong and manly qualities at heart, for the boy betrayed hereditary points of mental power which could not have been derived from his mother. Yet from his mother he had inherited a mildness and evenness of temper which served him well in the trying ordeal of his boyhood.

The children from the Town Farm (or Poor Farm) attended the common school of the district within which the farm was located; but they could not be like other children. Even the parents of the more fortunate scholars—Christian men and women they were—did not wish that their children should associate too freely with the paupers; and we cannot wonder that the children themselves took the lesson and acted upon it. As a rule—and under the circumstances a very natural rule—these alms-house children did not progress very much in the way of useful education; but there were exceptions to the rule; and David Carlton was one of the exceptions. In spite of the slights which were put upon him, he learned rapidly, and he was a good boy. It was his goodness and mildness which helped him. He never complained but bore his unfortunate lot with meekness, and tried to merit the good opinion of those who had him in charge.

Capt. Tom Richards was the overseer of the Poor Farm and had liked the boy. And Capt. Tom's wife liked him, too; and they helped him to study and learn.

"Poor boy" said Mrs. Richards—and she said it more than once,—"he'll never make much way in the world. I wish he had more spirit. He bears too much. He's too meek and tender-hearted altogether!"

In May of 1852, David Carlton was twelve years of age. The date of his birth was set down in the record of the alms-house, and on this twelfth anniversary thereof Capt. Tom, from his own purse, gave him a new suit of clothes, and when the lad had donned the garb the captain's wife declared that there wasn't a better looking boy in the town. "O! if he only had a little more spirit!"

Andrew Bishop was the leading merchant, and in fact, the leading man of Winford. He was a capable business man, and he had been fortunate, and his wealth gave him power and station. Mr. Bishop had signified his desire to take a smart intelligent boy into his store, to bring him up to business. Capt. Tom thought here would be a chance for David, so he took the lad with him to the village, and called upon Mr. Bishop at his dwelling. The boy was introduced to the merchant, and when the captain had explained his errand David was directed to retire into another room.

Now, it so happened that in the partition between the two rooms was a window—and this window was open—and thus the boy heard distinctly all that was said by the men in their consultation. He heard Capt. Tom speak in terms of praise and commendation. There was a deep pause, and then Mr. Bishop replied.

"No, no, Captain Richards, I cannot take him. I do not blame the boy. He is not my horses fault that he is a horse; but being a horse, I cannot admit him to my parlor. So it is not David Carlton's fault that he is a child of disgrace; but the shame being upon him, I cannot place him in a position which would involve his association with the members of my family."

"But," urged Richards, "this boy is good and true."

"But he cannot shake off the dust of the shame that is upon him," interrupted Bishop. "What is born with the flesh will be manifest in the man. Put him upon a farm, Captain, Let him find a home among the lowly and the humble, and there his misfortune may not be flung in his face."

"As you would fling it!" retorted the captain, in high dudgeon.

"As I would fling it!"

"Aye,—as you fling it even now! O! if the boy ever has a chance, I pray God he may improve it, and stand your equal! It is in him!" And with this the irate captain called for the boy, and left the merchant's mansion.

"You don't take me if Mr. Bishop will take you," said Captain Tom, after they had been upon the road a time in silence.

"There is no need," answered David. "I heard all that he said."

"You heard?"

"Yes,—every word. I could not help it.—But don't say any more now. Let me think."

That night David Carlton sat in his little attic chamber and thought. He sat upon his low bed a while, and then he paced to and fro; and could Mrs. Richards have seen him now, as he walked up and down the edge that confined him, she would have seen what she had never seen before. The mildness of the woman had given place to the fierce impetuosity of the man. The gentle character of the mother had been replaced by the stern and uncompromising possibilities of the father.

He spoke but one sentence aloud. It was near midnight when he stood in the centre of the room, and smote his hand upon his breast.

"If I live," said he "Captain Richard's prayer shall be answered. If my life is spared, I will not rest until I stand, acknowledged by the world as the equal at least, of Andrew Bishop!"

Then he clasped his hands, and raised them toward heaven; and upon his bended knees he added.—

"God help me to win the victory in honor and in truth!"

On the following morning the boy called Capt. Richards apart, and asked that he might be permitted to go forth and seek his own fortune.

"If I do not find a good home," said he where I can do as I know you would wish me to do, I will come back to you, and work for you as you shall direct."

The Captain saw the new man in that boyish face, and he was resolved to trust it.

"Have you any money?" he asked.

"Yes;—I have enough."

"Then go,—and may the blessing of God go with you!"

David Carlton went forth on that spring morning of 1852, with the will to be a man. Under all was the same gentleness and goodness which had marked his early boyhood, but brought now to the surface was the quality of iron which had lain so long dormant. He had a single aim of exalted manhood, and he would mount the ladder and climb if the strength were given him. Nothing should swerve him from his purpose—no lust of gain, no craving of appetite, and no seduction of pleasure. He had counted the cost; he had measured the distance; he had considered his resources; and he had computed the time. All he asked not already within his control was life and opportunity; and for these he prayed.

He would go far away from his New England home, and he struck for the great West. He found work, upon the road—he never begged—and he again found himself in a young and vigorous city of the new empire of industry and Development. And he was stronger than he had been when he left the Poor Farm of Winford,—he was stronger in body and his confidence in himself was stronger. Could such a youth fail, while truth and honor were his chosen benchmen? Such a failure were next to impossible.

David Carlton had no taste for mercantile pursuits. He sought first to occupy his mind and to that end he found his way into the office of a good lawyer, and there he worked hard—so hard and so well, that he was called to the bar before he was twenty-one. As his mind grew stronger and broader he developed an organizing quality, and very soon he assumed the lead in important matters of social and political economy. He sought to develop the resources of the country about him, and thus he became interested in improvements of all kinds; and growing, manhood and childhood side grew, and while in the management of grave affairs he could be stern and uncompromising for honor and right, in his social relations the old gentleness and mildness, coming to the surface in bright ripples and in sunny glowing, made him beloved by all who were admitted to his confidence. And so the years passed on.

Many of our readers remember the startling social event which transpired in a certain New England town during the month of July 1870. We shall call the town Winford, as we have called it heretofore. And on that July day came a man to Winford who was received with honor and with public ovation. We could call a name which all the country would know—a name which has sounded with praise from the Atlantic to the Pacific—the name of one whom thousands have delighted to honor, and who is to-day the idol of the people among whom he lives, and for whose good he labors;—but we will call him David Carlton, as we called him before.

And David Carlton came back after the lapse of the years, to visit the place of his clouded birth. He came heralded by the newspapers—came the representative of a great and grateful people—came shining with fame and renown—came possessed of a material wealth equal to more than was represented upon the books of the Assessors of the whole town of Winford. He came and he met Mr. Andrew Bishop; but he did not find it in his heart to accept Mr. Bishop's cagerly extended hospitality. He found Capt. Tom Richards now grown old, but hale and hearty still,—found him, not upon the Poor Farm, but upon a little farm of his own in the same old school district; and he spent two days and two nights beneath the old man's humble roof.

It was a grand season for Captain Tom. His joy was so big that he broke down in its utterance. He could hardly believe his own senses. Could it be possible that the Man of fame and the pauper Boy of the other days were one and the same person?

"Yes," said Carlton, with a proud and happy light in his eyes; "and it was your prayer, Captain Tom, that first lifted my heart to its grand purpose. When I had heard Mr. Bishop brand me and cast me out, my heart sank within me; but when I heard your words of fiery reproof, my heart leaped with gratitude; and when, in that man's presence, you prayed God that I might stand his equal, the resolve was born within me which hath borne this fruit! Thou hast been to me a father, and henceforth be it mine to make the burden of thy life light and blessed."

And in the soft twilight of the summer evening David Carlton and Captain Tom walked out upon the verdant lawn, and their hearts were attuned to that blissful worship of the infinite Goodness which only those can know whose lives have been spiritually pure and truthful.

MURDERED IN A COURT-ROOM.—The Sheriff of Labette County, Kansas, with a posse, pursued a horse-thief and brought him to bay in a piece of timber. The thief made a stout resistance, and before he was captured mortally wounded the Sheriff, who died next day. The thief was confined, and brought before a Magistrate for examination. In the presence of the Justice, the constables and the bystanders, a brother of the deceased Sheriff walked into the Court-room, deliberately went up to the prisoner, placed a pistol behind his ear and blew his brains out. The account adds that Ross, the murderer, was arrested, but there are hundreds of men ready to see him through.

A foreign vegetarian who came to this country with the intention of introducing unbolted flour, has given it up as impracticable, because, as he asserts, the people give such little time to their meals that they bolt everything they eat.

Fisk's Resting Place.

In all the town of Brattleboro, says a newspaper correspondent, there is not a lovelier spot than the place where Col. Fisk is buried. The village cemetery is on the top of a hill, sloping down on one side to the Connecticut, on the other catching all the glories of sunset, as across the churchyard grass the rays of the setting sun linger longest. The lot which Col. Fisk purchased, only a few months before his death, is one of the pleasantest in the cemetery; it overlooks the Connecticut, and is evenly terraced down the side of the hill; overhung by trees, it is yet neither dark nor gloomy, for the sun strikes through the boughs all day, making flickering shadows on the dark soft green of the grass, and touching the flowers that always adorn the spot into new freshness and brightness. In the centre of the lot is the grave of the Colonel, with a plain marble slab to mark it until the monument shall be finished. At each corner is a rustic basket filled with creeping ivy, and bright blossoming geraniums and verbenas. Beside baskets, too, stand on each side of the grave, filled like the others. On the grave fresh flowers are placed daily by the loving hands of his wife, and they are not allowed to fade before others take their place. Just at the end of the upper terrace, looking off over the river and up the beautiful valley, are two rustic chairs, and here Mrs. Fisk spends her mornings, watching the gardener as he arranges the flowers, and planning new additions to the already almost perfect spot. It is so quiet here, away from all the noise even of a country town, that one can scarcely realize what restless spirit it is that lies here under the green sward, in the spot where nothing is heard but the murmur of the river, the low twittering of the birds, and the rustle of the wind through the tree-tops on the hillside. The very soul of calmness and peace broods over the place, and tumoil and the fretfulness of busy living seem as far away as though they were not. Of course many visitors are attracted to the spot, and scarcely one comes to the village who does not make a pilgrimage to that quiet grave overlooking the river and brooded over by the mountain shadows. The lot is surrounded by a granite coping, which will be in place in Autumn, and the monument is to be made by Mr. Larkin G. Mead, of Florence, Italy, who is also a Brattleboro boy, and a schoolmate of Col. Fisk. He has just sent a photograph of the design to Mrs. Fisk. The base is to be a large square of marble, with four life-sized figures at each corner representing Music, Drama, the Railroad and Steamboat. Between each of the figures at the side is an urn, exquisitely carved, for flowers; in front is a bas relief of Colonel Fisk: at the back the inscription: from the centre of the marble rises an obelisk. This monument will not be completed until next year, and the cost will be $30,000. It is to be of the finest Italian marble.

An Old Time Pirate.

Captain Teach, better known as "Blackbeard," made his appearance about 1716, off Port of Spain, Trinidad, plundered and burnt a brig laden with cacao, and when a Spanish brig came in and cautiously cannonaded him at a distance, sailed leisurely out of the Boca Grande. Little would a Spanish guarda costa trouble the soul of the valiant Captain Teach, with his six pistols slung in bandoliers down his breast, lighted matches stuck underneath the brim of his hat, and his famous black beard, the terror of all the merchant captains from Trinidad to Guinea River, twisted into tails, and tied up with ribbons behind his ears. How he behaved himself for some years as a "ferocious human pig," like Ignatiu Loyola before his conversion, with the one virtue of courage, how he would blow out the candle in the cabin, and fire at random into his crew, on the ground "that if he did not kill one of them now and then they would forget who he was;" how he would shut down the hatches, and fill the ship with the smoke of brimstone and what not, to see how long he and his could endure a certain place—to which they are, some of them, too probably gone: how he had buried his money, or said he had, "where none but he and Satan could find it, and the longest liver should take all:" how, out of some such tradition, Edgar Poe built up the wonderful tale of the "Gold Bug;" how the planters of certain southern states, and even the Governor of North Carolina, paid him blackmail, and received blackmail from him likewise; and, lastly, how he met a man as brave as he but with a clear conscience and a clear sense of duty, in the person of Mr. Robert Maynard, first lieuteuant of the "Pearl," who found him after endless difficulties, and fought him hand-to-hand in Obercock River, in Virginia, "the lieutenant and twelve men against Blackbeard and fourteen, till the sea was tinctured with blood around the vessel;" and how Maynard sailed into Bathtown with the gory head, black beard and all, hung at its jibboom end—all this is written—in the books in which it is written, which need not be read now, however sensational, by the public.

ROTUNDITY OF THE GLOBE.—There are sensible gentlemen who begin of late to express their dissatisfaction with the common opinion of the globe's roundity. Not many centuries ago, very celebrated European theologians decided it was as perfectly flat as a dinner plate, and consequently there must be a jumping off margin somewhere in the unexplored distance. With this explanation the people were perfectly satisfied, as the decision emanated from an eminent source. But after a while the narratives of seamen and the speculations of mathematicians were productive of doubt and finally an overthrow of the pancake explanation, as it was called. So it has been a settled opinion quite long enough for the production of thousands of books—all of which in some way admit the truth of the declaration that this earth is nearly a round ball. Very well, but at an unexpected moment, three learned doubters—Messer. Wallaces, Carpenter, and Hambden—are laboring under a problem designed to show that the right form has not yet been ascertained. What shape it may have after their manipulations have been completed no one knows; possibly it may turn out to be a parallelopipedon.

CALIFORNIA HARVEST.—The harvest season for wheat, barley, and oats, in California, is in the latter part of May and in June. After the middle of April the rains cease, and the whole harvest season is absolutely without rain. Thus the farmer is not hurried, and the harvest proceeds with none of that haste and anxiety about the weather which trouble the Eastern farmer. The small grains are usually gathered by a machine called a "header," which clips off only the heads of the grain stalk. Wheat, oats, and barley are thrashed on the field, put into bags, and left either on the field or along the railroad, for weeks often, in the open air, and until the crop is sold and shipped. The grain does not sweat, nor is it liable to injury from this exposure. Hay, too, is baled or stacked on the field, and left there until it is wanted. Potatoes are often left in the ground long after they are fit for digging.

Model surgical operations—To take the cheek out of a man and the jaw out of a woman.

Five Years a Squaw.

The Kansas City (Mo.) *Times* has the following particulars of a story briefly narrated by telegraph: The steamer *Fontenelle* arrived at this city, after a three months' trip to Fort Benton and the mountains. Among her miscellaneous cargo of robes, furs, peltries and Nebraska corn, was a female named Miss Amanda Barber, who, in a fit of fanatical romance, offered herself, in 1867, as a voluntary missionary to the Brule Sioux, then occupying the territory between the Cheyenne river, and the Big Horn mountains, Dakota Territory. Miss Barber created quite a sensation in the Eastern States by her marriage with a young Indian named Squatting Bear, who accompanied a party of Sioux to Washington in 1867. Miss Barber was at that time a clerk in one of the Departments at Washington, in a position secured for her by Gen. Butler, before the impeachment *fiasco*. According to her own statement, she was firmly impressed with the ideality and perfection of the red men of the plains. She had read everything relating to the Indian tribes, from the reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs down to the latest dime novel. In a fit of enthusiasm or temporary insanity, she offered herself to and became the wife of Squatting Bear, a junior chief in the Lone Horn band of Brule Sioux, and with him and his party returned to the Yankton Agency, where she was duly initiated into her new life as a white squaw. Her romantic ideas of Indian life seemed to have received a terrible shock since her introduction to her new home and relations, and though she endeavored to fulfill her mission as a teacher and missionary to the best of her ability, her progress appears to have been as slow as the progress of civilization on the plains.

She states that her first great surprise was being required to mount upon a wild vicious pony, and travel without saddle or attention over the country from the Missouri to the White Earth river, a distance of several hundred miles. Her inability to make the journey provoked mirth among her husband's companions, and finally exasperated Squatting Bear until he bound her with a rope to the pony's back and led the animal himself, on the westward trail. She was still more surprised to find her husband possessed of two other wives, one a vicious, dirty squaw of forty years of age, the other a girl of scarcely fourteen years.

Her life in his wigwam, or *teepee*, was not so bright and happy as she expected it would be. Her husband's absence was taken advantage of by her rivals to compel her to perform the vilest drudgery, such as gathering wood, cooking meat, and scraping robes for the tanning process, but during Squatting Bear's presence at home Miss Barber appears to have been better treated. Her husband, in a violent fit of passion, killed his oldest squaw during the first year she was with the tribe, when, without warning or notice, she was hurried off to the main camp of the Brules, three days' journey to the mountains, and from thence she accompanied the tribe on its annual buffalo hunt, where she became sick from exposure and fatigue. She was left at a temporary drying camp at Rashid river, where she attempted to escape by walking to Fort Fetterman, a distance of sixty miles. For this attempt she was beaten until nearly dead, and then sold by her husband for three ponies to a young Indian chief, who spotted the expressive *sobriquet* or Coo-Coose, or Bacon-sides. She was taken north in 1870, and has remained with the Cheyennes ever since, until her escape this spring, when she made her appearance at and claimed the protection of the authorities at Fort Benton.

Miss Barber conversed with our reporter without diffidence, and answered any question asked of her. She says that, so far as the romance of Indian life is concerned, she found none of it. Her efforts to teach and reform the young Indian children were treated with indifference and contempt. She learned the Sioux language easily, but the Cheyenne dialect was harder to acquire. She has a much higher opinion of the Cheyennes than of the Sioux. The latter tribe she says are to blame for nearly all the thieving and murdering done in the white settlements. She found it necessary to paint and color like the rest of the tribe while she was with them, and twice witnessed the murder or execution of white men, once a soldier belonging to the Thirty-second United States Infantry, who had been taken while out hunting, who was burnt and scalped; the others were two teamsters brought from Fort McPherson. All three were burnt at a place called "Sad dler's Hill," in the Nebraska "Bad Lands." Miss Barber asserts that there will be no peace while white men intrude into the Buffalo range or tempt the cupidity of the Indians by bringing stock and valuables out into the exposed frontier settlements. The Indians have the greatest contempt for the white men's judgment and the efficacy of the soldiers.

Miss Barber left the steamer *Fontenelle* at this port, and after a few hours' rest, started on her way to the home of her friends, at Millford, Mass.

GOING INTO THE COUNTRY.—A gentleman recently ascertained how the small-pox is thoughtlessly disseminated, perhaps, by an inquiry he chanced to make at the provision store where he was accustomed to purchase supplies. The dialogue ran thus:

Buyer—"Say, Mr. Suett, why haven't you sent in my last month's bill?"

Suett—"Wall, you see, my son he took the book home to make out the bill, an' he's got 'em there in his room an' he's been and had the small-pox."

Buyer—"What!" (Backing toward the door.)

Suett—"Small-pox, sir. But he's gettin' better. Doctor says he may set up in bed an' make the rest on 'em out, and I'll send yourn right in."

"Look here, Mr. Suett," said the alarmed buyer, now from the sidewalk where he had retreated, "you needn't send that bill at all; I'm going into the country." The above is a fact.—*N. Y. Com Bulletin.*

HOW TO CORRESPOND.—1. No letter on business should be addressed to the member of the firm singly. It is always presumed to be a private communication; and if he be absent, it remains unopened till his return. 2. All letters should be dated. 3. Unless dated from cities and prominent towns, all letters should give the name of the county in which the place is situated. It ought to be made a penal offence to duplicate the name of a town or village. 4. All letters should be signed, and plainly, too.

COSTLY.—Every person arrested, convicted and sent to a penitentiary in the United States costs, on an average, $1,200. Add to the sum of such expenses the amount of capital taken from directly productive employment and consumed in building prisons and feeding and guarding the prisoners, and we begin to have an idea of the real cost of crime. Every boy educated at the expense of the State costs it about $400. The preventive is not only a thousand times better than the cure, but it is, in the end, a thousand times cheaper.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Statistics prove that there are more people die of consumption in Delaware than in any other State in the Union, in proportion to population.

The West Point Cadet.

The life of a cadet at the United States Military School, West Point, is not a monotonous one by any means, for he has a daily round of changing duties and recreations, spiced with adventures after "taps," when it is officially assumed that every student is in bed. He is aroused from a sound sleep at five o'clock by the morning gun, and the reveille summoning him to early roll-call. He must be in the ranks a few minutes later. At half-past five he must have his room in order. He is not allowed a waiter, horse, or dog, and must perform all the sweeping, folding of bedding, dusting, and work of that kind himself. This done, he proceeds to study until the drum taps for breakfast roll-call at seven o'clock. Then he marches with a platoon to the mess-hall, where he is allowed to remain twenty-five minutes. Then he has half an hour for recreation, during guard-mounting, when at eight o'clock the bugle calls "to quarters," which means five hours of recitations, class-parades, *et cetera*. From one to two o'clock is the time allowed for dinner and recreation. At four o'clock the work of the Academy is over. Drill occupies an hour and a half, when a season of recreation follows, and the pleasant dress-parade takes place at sunset. Supper over, he has thirty minutes for recreation, when the bugle calls him to quarters and study. Tattoo beats at half-past nine, and taps at ten, when the lights are extinguished. This comprises the usual daily routine of a cadet's life.

DIED FROM THE BITE OF A SKUNK.—Douglass.—Died in Russell, Nathaniel Douglass, aged 49 years. The singular part of this case is in its progress of the fatal termination. Mr. Douglass, with other hunters, came into Russell, as has been their custom, buying their outfit here. Mr. Douglass complained of having a violent pain in the thumb of his left hand. He called at the office of Dr. Burwell for medical advice and assistance. Mr. Douglass thought he had a felon coming. The doctor examined his thumb thoroughly and found no appearance of a felon nor the symptoms of one. Mr. Douglass then told the doctor that about five weeks ago, while camped on the prairie on Brush creek, near Park's Fort, about one hundred miles west of this place, he was bitten in the night while asleep by a skunk. The savage animal fastened on his thumb, and could not be made to loosen his hold till pounded nearly to death and choked off. The pain extended up the arm, reaching the shoulder, with sharp pains shooting through the chest, the pain in a measure leaving the thumb. Douglass complained of a choking sensation in the throat and a difficulty of breathing, and could swallow only with great effort, but appeared cheerful and hopeful, and was about nearly all day, visiting different business places in town. In the evening at about seven o'clock, the doctor was sent for in haste. The doctor immediately visited him, and found him in a raging condition; could not get anything down him or into his mouth, and found that he had eaten nothing during the day. Every breath stirring, or the slightest disturbance, brought on those paroxysms. Dr. Burwell did all that medical science could do to relieve his patient, but to no purpose, only to allay momentarily. From this time on he continued to grow rapidly worse, the paroxysms more frequent, harder, and of longer duration, until death came to his relief.—*Russell (Kansas) Plainsman.*

HOW THEY SHAVE IN CHINA.—A fellow who has been shaved in China says that his barber first stropped the razor on his leg and then did the shaving without any lather. The customer remonstrated, but was told that the father was entirely useless, and had a tendency to make the hair still and tough, and was, therefore, never used by persons who had any knowledge of the face and its appendages. After the beard had been taken off and it was done in a very short time—the barber took a long, sharp, needle-shaped spoon, and began to explore his customer's ears. He brought up from the numerous little crevices bits of wax and dirt that had been accumulating since his childhood. The barber suddenly twisted his subject's neck to one side in such a manner that it cracked as if the vertebræ had been dislocated, "Hold on!" shouted the party, alarmed for the safety of his neck. "All right!" replied the tonsor; "me no hurt you;" and he continued to jerk and twist the neck until it was as limber as an old lady's dish-rag. He then fell to beating the back, breast, arms, and sides with his fists, and pummeled the muscles until they fairly glowed with the beating they received. Then he dashed a bucket of cold water over his man, dried the skin with towels, and declared that his work was done. Price, two cents.

SOAP A CAUSE OF SKIN DISEASE.—"Prime old Brown Windsor Soap is said to be now manufactured almost entirely from "bone grease." In the preparation of this material, bones of every description and in every stage of putrefactive decomposition are ground to a fine powder and submitted to the action of water boiling under pressure in a digester. The resulting mixture is then cooled, when the undissolved bone earth settles to the bottom, while fats or oils rise to the top, and between these rests a solution of the bone gelatine in water. Out of this gelatine solution by suitable processes a patent isinglass is manufactured for the preparation of the soups and jellies of the pastry-cook, while the oil or grease is saponified and converted into "Pine old Brown Windsor." In the soap thus produced there remain fine particles of bone earth, which, when the soap is rubbed on the face, as in shaving, lacerate or scratch the skin, and the wounds thus produced are, according to some, poisoned by nerious matters originally existing in the bones, and which all the processes of putrefaction, extraction at high temperature, and even saponification, have failed to destroy.

THE COLISEUM BUILDING.—In the construction of the Coliseum at Boston, there were used 3,254,421 feet of timber; 194,711 pounds of nails, spikes, bolts, etc.; 1,316,000 shingles, and between 15,000 and 16,000 panes of glass. The plumbing consumed 3760 feet of iron pipe and 13,470 pounds of lead pipe, together with material used in the construction of 120 water closets, 196 urinals, 20 iron sinks, 148 drinking fountains, and 12 marble washstands. To paint the interior, or rather to color it required 60 barrels of glue, and the labor of 75 men for a little more than a week. In painting the exterior there were used two tons of white lead and six barrels of linseed oil. The staining of the upper windows cost about $500, and the painting on the fence about as much more. A rough estimate at the cost of the building, as it now stands, puts the figure at $250,000, and the item of labor was about $42,500 per week for six hundred and fifty men.

No less than twenty-one persons are already reported as having perished in the accident to the Lapwing which collided with an unknown vessel, off the Isle of Wight. In connection with this disaster the wreck of the ship Omaha, from Liverpool bound for Calcutta, is announced. Some of the crew were drowned.

Our Boston Correspondence.

THE GREAT JUBILEE—WHAT STRAUSS SAID. THE FAVORITE BAND—THE BALL—THE OVATION TO GILMORE.

Multitudes have gathered here this week, to attend the second week's performances at the Coliseum, and all have been delighted save a few musical critics of the New York daily papers. These few fastidious young men, are too wise for their day and generation. On Tuesday last, I saw the Coliseum crowded in every part by a compact audience of over 50,000 people. The wild applause that followed almost every piece on the programme, showed that the music had kindled an enthusiasm which was as unanimous as it was unparalleled. The waving of handkerchiefs, the cheers and the clapping of hands, all over the vast assembly, could not have been excited by ordinary means. It would be hard at the moment to imagine that anyone but a graduate of a deaf, dumb and blind asylum, could fail to yield to the influences of the occasion, but the New York critics were not impressed. In their wisdom they declared it was not music. "Much learning hath made them mad." As against their opinion let us take that of Strauss. The whole world waltzes to his music, and if he is not qualified to judge, certainly no one is. In a letter just written to the leading musical journal of Vienna and which he has permitted to be made public here in advance of its publication there, he says:

"When I consider the grand effects of the fresh voices of the chorus, the splendid orchestra, and the mighty organ, I am forced to confess that the Jubilee is a superbly impressive enterprise. And this noble impressive-ness results not only from the large masses of performers, but also from the talent and admirable precision with which all the music is executed." He speaks further of the Jubilee as an "incomparable musical event," and says "the realization of so successful an undertaking is simply wonderful!" When the New York critics read this letter they should get together and sing, "All we like sheep have gone astray." One of these critics sought to dampen the enthusiasm of a young lady during the performance of an overture by the grand orchestra, saying:

"This is not concord, ——"

"Certainly not," she replied, "this is not Concord, this is Boston, they don't have such music as this up in Concord."

The young man did not finish his sentence and the young lady remains unconverted.

The two great events of the week have been the concert on Tuesday and the ball on Wednesday. The concert on Tuesday attracted the largest audience yet collected in the building, notwithstanding the weather was rainy. So crowded was the building that it was found necessary to stop the sale of tickets and deny admission to a great many persons. The entire performance gave intense satisfaction, and there were numerous encores. In the choruses the volume of sound proceeding from the union of 20,000 voices fell short of my anticipation, but the effect nevertheless was massive. The choruses were harmonious to a degree that would hardly be expected from such large numbers even after long and careful training. A song composed for the occasion, by Madame Rudersdorff, was sung by her to the accompaniment of the Band of the Grenadier Guards of London. The air is a very sweet one. The Anvil chorus was performed with the Gilmore accompaniment of 100 anvils and the discharge of cannon, but it did not create the enthusiasm that always greeted it at the previous Jubilee. This year the overwhelming applause is reserved for the foreign bands and for Strauss and Madame Leutner. Of the bands the French La Garde Republicaine, seems to be the greatest favorite. It played the overture to Zampa superbly, and on demands for encore, gave "John Brown," "Yankee Doodle," and "Marseillaise," each of which evoked tremendous applause, during which I noticed two men throw their hats away in their excitement. The "Marseillaise," the best of national airs, never was so stirring as when performed by this band. The Grenadier Guards band played selections from Bellini in a manner to call forth the heartiest applause. They were re-called, as was also the German Band in their turn. Strauss gave us the waltz "Artist Life," the delicious harmonies of which made the audience imperative for more and in response to their demands he played the "Picicato Polka" and the "Beautiful Blue Danube." Madame Leutner sang an aria which gave her an opportunity to display her wonderful vocalism and to astonish and charm the great assemblage. The President was present at this Concert.

The ball on Wednesday was to the ladies the brightest feature of the Jubilee. The Coliseum was lighted by thousands of gas jets and besides its usual adornment with statuary, flags, banners and streamers, it was decorated with garlands of flowers and evergreens, while massive bouquets were suspended in the air filling it with a refreshing fragrance. The galleries were crowded with spectators in full dress and the smoothly waxed floor of over four acres in extent was covered with dancers, and when Strauss ascended the mound of roses prepared for the conductor's stand, took his baton and led the orchestra through the Morgenblatter waltz, none could resist the fascinations of the music and in a moment every space was occupied with waltzers. The whole scene was beautiful and animated in the extreme. There were sixteen dances, of which twelve were to music by Strauss, including, of course, his best known waltzes. In every respect the ball was a complete success and in numbers in attendance it is without a parallel.

To-day the genial Gilmore has had an ovation, the largest audience of the season being in attendance for his benefit.

I know not whether the Jubilee is a financial success. It is a great success in every other respect, and judging from the immense attendance this week it can hardly fail to be a financial success. I believe the same energy and pluck which have been devoted to it from the beginning will insure its complete success. The bills of the Committee will amount to $600,000. This does not include expenses of the chorus of 20,000. Each member of the chorus assumes his or her own expenses, which will perhaps average $50, making the entire expense of the chorus about one million dollars.

I have had the opportunity to know something of the great preparation necessary to carry out this scheme. It has been a long and arduous task, the work of many months and of many heads and hands. Gilmore, Zerrahn, Tourjee, Baldwin, Chadwick, Jordan and many others, deserve great credit for their labors. Mr. Jordan advanced $100,000 to push matters along. The Secretary of the Committee, Mr. Parker, has had no time to attend to other business since last February. He is editor of that popular and racy Sunday morning paper, the *Gazette*.

E. W. F.

It is a good plan to speak little of persons, and never ill of any one, unless by silence you wrong your neighbor. You can trust no man who unnecessarily speaks against another.

Good-Nature.

As welcome as sunshine
In every place,
Is the beaming approach
Of a good-natured face.
As genial as sunshine,
Like warmth to impart,
Is a good-natured word
From a good-natured heart.

A Tradition of Venice.

The following singular tradition is related of a key in a collection of curiosities preserved in the arsenal at Venice:

About the year 1600, one of those dangerous men in whom extraordinary talents is only the fearful source of crime and wickedness beyond that of ordinary men, came to establish himself as a merchant or trader in Venice. The stranger, whose name was Tebaldo, became enamored of the daughter of an ancient house, already affianced to another. He demanded her hand in marriage, and was of course refused. Enraged at this, he studied how to be revenged. Profoundly skilled in mechanical arts, he allowed himself no rest until he had invented the most formidable weapon that could be imagined. This was a key of large size, the handle of which was so constructed that it could be turned round with little difficulty. When turned, it disclosed a spring, which, on pressure, launched from the other end a needle or lancet of such subtle fineness that it entered the flesh and buried itself there without leaving any external trace.

Tebaldo waited in disguise at the door of the church in which the maiden whom he loved was about to receive the nuptial benediction. The assassin sent the slender steel, unperceived, into the breast of the bridegroom. The wounded man had no suspicion of injury, but, seized by sharp and sudden pain in the midst of the ceremony, he fainted, and was carried to his own house amid the lamentations of the bridal party. Vain was all the skill of the physician, who could not divine the cause of this strange illness, and in a few days he died.

Tebaldo again demanded the hand of the young maiden from her parents, and received a second refusal; they, too, perished miserably in a few days.

The alarm that these deaths, which appeared miraculous, occasioned, excited the utmost vigilance of the magistrates; and when, on close examination of the bodies, the small instrument was found in the gangrened flesh, terror was universal; every one feared for his own life. The maiden thus cruelly orphaned had passed the first month of her mourning in a convent, when Tebaldo, hoping to bend her to his will, entreated to speak to her at the gate. Her reply was most decisively in the negative.

Tebaldo beside himself with rage, attempted to wound her through the gate, and succeeded; the obscurity of the place prevented his actions from being observed. On her return to her room, the maiden felt a pain in her breast, and uncovering it, she found it spotted with a single drop of blood. The pain increased; the surgeons who hastened to her assistance, taught by the past, wasted no time in conjecture, but cutting deep into the wounded part, extracted the needle before any mortal mischief had commenced, and saved the life of the lady. The State Inquisition used every means to discover the hand which dealt these insidious and irresistible blows. The visit of Tebaldo to the convent caused suspicion to fall heavily upon him. His house was carefully searched, the infamous invention discovered, and he perished on the gibbet.

THE FLOODS.—A letter from Vienna describes the effects of the recent floods in Bohemia as most disastrous and fatal. At Bilsa there were 70 persons killed and 10 houses destroyed, at Saroch 50 dead and 4 houses, at Zelena 28 dead and 7 houses destroyed, at Holetitz 44 dead and 15 houses destroyed, and at Horowitz 40 people killed. Several villages are still uninhabitable, and it was found that famine would add to the number of victims. In many places the inhabitants sought shelter on the roofs of the houses, a place of refuge which often proved treacherous. Aid committees are being everywhere organized and subscriptions raised on behalf of the sufferers.

INGENIOUS.—In some parts of Africa a curious method of

THE CENTRE REPORTER,
FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.
Centre Hall, Pa., July 26., '72

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For Governor—CHAS R. BUCKALEW.
Supreme Judge—JAMES THOMPSON.
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James Ellis,	S. C. T. Dodd,
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The Two Ulysses.

History will tell the readers of the REPORTER that there was an Ulysses, a king of Ithaca ; and every one knows we have a modern notoriety of the same name, Ulysses the 1st, of America.

Ulysses, of mythology, when he had gained the hand of Penelope, daughter of Icarius, returned to his own country, when his father resigned him the crown. The abduction of Helen by Paris, however, as this pretty story goes, did not long permit him to remain in his kingdom ; and as he was bound, in common with the rest, to defend her against every intruder, he was summoned to the war with the other princes of Greece. Not wishing to leave his beloved Penelope he pretended to be insane, he yoked a horse and a bull together, and ploughed the seashore, where he sowed salt instead of grain. The artifice was soon detected by Palamedes, by placing before the plow of Ulysses his infant son Telemachus, and convincing the world that the father was not insane because he had the foresight to turn away the plow and not hurt his child. Now our Ulysses has also gone to the seashore, with horses, jackasses, and pups, and is pretending there to be plowing for civil service reform, and is as loathe to leave the presidential chair, which he disgraces, as was the ancient Ulysses to go to war. But the test of Palamedes has been applied, and Grant's profession has all proven a humbug—he has placed all his relations in office; these have been robbing and plundering at so enormous a rate, that the people have become alarmed and cry for reform, and, in order to help his election, Grant has now joined in the cry, but when an outraged people hold up to his gaze his plundering cousins, he will not carry out civil service reform by removing them, but takes good care not to harm his battalion of Telemachuses. And as this test proved the affected insanity of Ulysses of Ithaca to be a humbug, so it now proves the civil service reform cry of our Long Branch Ulysses to be a humbug.

Our Ulysses is sworn to protect the treasury against the thieves and plunderers who are bankrupting the country, as was his old namesake to protect Helen, yet when he comes along with his plow, under the pretense of civil service reform, he always turns it out of the furrow, when he comes across one of his stealing, office-holding relations, and not one of his plundering tools is harmed.

Many of our readers having requested us to publish the Cincinnati platform, which was endorsed verbatim by the national democratic convention, we comply with their request, and it will be found in this issue. We ask for it a careful perusal—every democrat will find it good ground to stand and fight upon ; it is in opposition to the bayonet rule, tyranny, nepotism, and plundering of the Grant administration—these are the issues of the day, and upon these Horace Greeley has been sound ever since he traveled through the south and saw the tyranny and oppression that was practised upon those people, and by which they are still tortured. Mr. Greeley from that moment, when in Texas, commenced writing letters to the Tribune, exposing the wrongs and outrages committed by Grant's carpet-baggers.

On his return he made a speech at the Lincoln club room in New York in which (as we find on referring to the newspaper report in the next morning's journals) he used the following just, rough and characteristic words :

"I allude," said he, "to what are known as the thieving carpet-baggers ! (Applause.) The thieving carpet-baggers are a mournful fact ; they do exist there, and I have seen them. They are fellows who crawled down south in the track of our armies, generally at a very safe distance in the rear ; some of them on sutlers' wagons, some bearing cotton permits, some of them looking sharply to see what might turn up, and they remain there. They at once ingratiated themselves with the blacks, simple, credulous, ignorant men, very glad to welcome and to follow any whites who professed to be the champion of their rights. Some of them got elected senators, others representatives, some sheriffs, some judges, and so on. And there they stand, right in the public eye, stealing and plundering, many of them with both arms around negroes, and their hands in their rear pockets, seeing if they cannot pick a paltry dollar out of them ; and the public looks at them, does not regard them as honest northern men, but calls every carpet-bagger a thief, which is not the truth by good deal. But these fellows—many of them long-faced, and with eyes rolled up, are greatly concerned for the education of the blacks, and the salvation of their souls. [Great laughter.] 'Let us pray,' they say ; but they spell pray with an 'e' and, thus spelled, they obey the apostolic injunction to 'pray without ceasing.' They got into the legislatures ; they went issuing state bonds ; they pretended to use them in railroads and other improvements. But the improvements were not made, and the bonds stuck in the issuer's pockets. That is the pity of it. * * * What the southern people see of us are these thieves, who represent the north to their jaundiced vision, and, representing it, they disgrace it. They are the greatest obstacle to the triumph and permanent ascendancy of republican principles at the south, and as such I denounce them." [Applause.]

Gratz Brown, himself a Southerner, both by birth and life-long residence, and an eye-witness of the abuses which he decounces, corroborates Greeley's testimony against the carpet baggers as follows :

"At the south," says Mr. Brown, "the spirit of dominion has been the synonym of federal authority in the shaping of all local organizations open control of large bodies of dependents, interference to sustain worthless officials and ruthless violations of the rights of persons. There the substance of entire sections has been plundered, debts and mortgaging generations of labor contracted, taxes levied to the point of confiscation—all done under agencies upheld by the national government."

SO WE GO.—Col. Freeman of McKean county, and one of the Grant electors from this state, has resigned that position, and comes out for Greeley and Buckalew.

Hon. D. W. Vorhees, Indiana's talented democratic congressman, who, before the Baltimore convention, was opposed to the nomination of Greeley, made an eloquent speech a few days ago, at Terre Haute, in favor of Greeley and Brown.

D. F. Glassmire, of Potter county member of the radical state committee and chairman of the county committee, sends in his resignation, and in his own language, says he is "from top to toe for Greeley, Brown and Buckalew."

Hon. Isaac Benson, another prominent republican, of the same county, has gone off in the same direction.

Hon. Thomas Marshall, the eloquent republican leader of Western Penna., and, also Gen. Morehead, have both pronounced for Greeley.

Hon. Austin Blair, a Republican member of Congress from Michigan, is on the stump against Grant, and his speeches are producing good effect in the west. His comment upon the administration are of a peculiarly telling character, especially in relation to defalcations on the part of the Federal officials.

Six members of Grant State Central Committee of New York, have declared for Greeley, making a nasty rent in the present takers committee up there.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—Galusha A. Grow, as well as Andrew Curtin and his Secretary, Coffey, are coming home to stump for the Greeley ticket.

Ask a radical, why, if he could swallow Ben. Butler, the spoon thief, who voted 150 time sfor Jeff Davis, for president, in the Charleston Convention, why a democrat should not be able to swallow Horace Greeley.

Very singular as it may seem, many of the radicals are trying to make out Horace Greeley a bad man. They can't succeed—the democrats tried that for 30 years and failed.

We see it announced that Pomeroy's La Crosse Democrat has been sold out, and now goes for Greeley. This leaves only one bolting paper, the Watchman, a religions sheet. We think our neighbor will take the advice of the REPORTER, and get over his balk soon.

The Morning Patriot speaking of such subjects remarks :

The ambition of certain nominal democrats to be noticed and patted on the back by the Grant editors, is just now pretty sure of gratification. The supporters of the Great Nepotist are sadly in need of the indirect help afforded them by such democrats as prefer the re-election of Grant to the manly and patriotic sacrifice of their prejudices in support of the nominees of the Democratic National Convention.

The liberal republicans of the 16th Illinoi's district, in their convention resolved to support the democratic nominee for congress.

Hon. Carl Shurz has gone to St. Louis where he will make his first speech. He will then speak in North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and New York.

Sumner on the Situation.

His Opinion of the Contest in Pennsylvania.

Ex-Senator James J. Stewart has written a letter about his visit to the politicians in Washington. He used to be a straight republican, but now goes for Greeley. What he says is of interest, and this is a part of his letter :

"The administration forces in Washington are fearfully demoralized. Cameron was over last week, and is in great distress over the Pennsylvania situation, having endeavored, as I know, to invoke the services of a good friend of mine for a reconciliation with Forney. He was told "It is too late." Robeson, also, puffing in distress, asked what could be done in heaven's name to save Pennsylvania, and was told 'Nothing.' They are at their wits' end about Pennsylvania, and have lost head as completely as they did about consequential damages. What will they do when Governor Curtin arrives, as he will shortly, and takes the stump for Greeley and Brown? Colonel M'Clure assures me this is a fact.

"I mentioned it to Mr. Sumner in an interview I had with him on Friday, and he exclaimed, 'That settles the question.' I had a long and free interchange of opinion with Mr. Sumner, being an old friend, and I think succeeded in removing some embarrassments he expressed as to coming forward.

Vote for Hartranft and you vote for the chief of the Cameron plunder ring. Vote for Buckalew and you vote for a statesman of spotless character.

The Platform.

The Baltimore platform was made at Cincinnati, but it was made to be offered to the Democracy. It was the renunciation of Radicalism by the Liberal Republicans. The Grant party, one year ago, determined to bolster their sinking power with the bayonet. They framed a Ku-Klux law to make Grant a military dictator. When Butler offered it, Republicans revolted at it, and refused to pass it. Then Grant came to its aid with a special message, and made it a party question. But to quiet opposition, this proviso was put into it : "That the provisions of this section shall not be in force after the end of the next regular session of Congress." As soon as that session came, the Radical struggle began for the repeal of this proviso, so as to get military control of the Presidential election. Butler's dodge was to call the adjournment a recess, and pretend there was no end of the regular session. This failed, and then the attempt was made to repeal the proviso. This struggle for a free government united all its friends. It was the revolt of the Liberal Republicans against Radicalism ; it was their acceptance of the sound Democratic principles of free government now expressed in the common platform. Most of the planks in it are acceptable to all Democrats. The expressions about the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments are taken from the Missouri and Virginia platforms of former years, and the Pennsylvania platform of last year. Prepared with an eye to its acceptance at Baltimore this platform has been accepted as a matter of course.—Age.

An Ominous Growl From Forney's Press.

[From the Philadelphia Press of 19th.]

Perhaps President Grant has truer friends than the Press, but we don't know it. Perhaps Pope Cameron may drive us out of the Republican party, but we don't think so. He can never, at any rate, drive us out of our Republican convictions. These are a religion to be followed even to the stake. And now one word of business. The Press is a newspaper. It wins by its worth. It is in no one sense a party organ, though it is in every sense a radical, progressive Republican paper. It lives only by its enterprise, and if it ever loses it is because it does not fear to attack public crime and error even in its own party. It would support Senator Cameron to-morrow, in any cause that was right, and denounce Grant in any cause that was wrong, but the Press, like "any other man," owes something to itself, and a great deal more to truth. So, gentlemen of the Grand Commandery—Mr. Cameron, Mr. Russell Errett, and the rest—if you can do without us this year, why, "leave off you damnable faces and begin."

Selling Offices.

Why do not the moraltoned radical journals, say something about the sale of the Consulate at Callao, Peru, for $2,500 cash, by Grant's brother-in-law, Lewis Dent, and of the appointment by Grant of the person who made the bargain with Dent and paid him the money. This is a much more important subject than nicotian taciturnity, and we should be glad to know what the respectable advocates of Grantism have to say about it.

The buyer of this appointment was one William D. Farrand. He brought from Peru a present for Grant worth $600, a fine carriage robe sent by Gen. A. P. Hovey. Having delivered this gift he proceeded to bargain with brother-in-law Dent for the Callao Consulate. He paid Dent the $2,500 about two months after Grant's inauguration, and soon after received his commission from Grant and sailed for Callao on June 9, 1869, to enter on the functions of the office thus acquired.

These are the simple facts of the case, and the people would like to know what high-toned journals, which advocate Grant's reelection solely because he has got the Republican nomination, think about keeping a brother-in-law as an office-broker around the Executive Mansion.

"Doubt not, whatever scoffers may say or doubters doubt, that there is a moral government of the world. There is such moral government ; and to an enlightened, instructed people, the fact should always be a source of hope and consolation in the darkest hour. When men in public life are suspected of being evil, and unjust laws are enacted and free institutions are menaced with peril and destruction, let it be still remembered that there is a moral government of the world, and that a people, true to itself, can rescue its freedom, its liberty and its rights from the utmost extremity of danger. I invoke your friendly and earnest aid in the elections of the present year. Our cause is just. We appeal to men who have been classed with various political organizations heretofore to uphold our hands and bid us God speed in the good work in which we are engaged. If you render that assistance great good will ensue, but if you permit the political managers to betray you evil will result. 'Choose ye this day, which cause you will support—justice, and right, or degradation, evil and wrong. As you choose, so will results come to you in the future." —*Charles R. Buckalew.*

Letter From Horace Greeley.

[From the Hartford Times.]

The following is an extract from a private letter to a gentleman in this State. Though it was never intended for publication, the gentleman to whom it was addressed has deemed it of sufficient interest and importance to justify its publication :

NEW YORK, June 11, 1872.

* * * I have no possible claim to Democratic support and never made any. The Democrats will, of course, be governed by a consideration of their own interest. It is nowise proper or probable that they should be influenced in making their decision by any consideration personal to myself, and if they could be I do not desire it. Hence I have said nothing to any Democrat unless he first addressed me. And even then I have gone no farther than to say that if I should be elected I would treat all those who supported me alike, not asking whether they had been in the past Republicans or Democrats.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

The Merchant Prince Goes Back on Grant.

A. T. Stewart, who has heretofore been supposed to be in favor of the re-election of Grant, has manifested a substantial preference for Greeley by sending his check for $20,000 to the National Democratic Executive Committee.

By way of bringing Grant up in the race with Greeley, the President's friends have got for him the degree of LL. D. from Harvard College Grant, like Greeley, is now a Doctor of Laws ! What laws he is doctor of, it would be difficult to say. Few men in the world are, in a literary or academic sense, more unfit for this degree than our military President.

Can I A Democrat, Vote For Horace Greeley?

The Answer Must Satisfy Three Additional Questions; What is His Platform ? What is A Democrat ? Who is Horace Greeley ?

Concerning the first I know his unqualified approval has been given to the platform of principles declared by a convention of Liberal Republicans at Cincinnati. But that does not surprise me. He could consistently endorse the principles of a Republican convention. Those principles must be eminently Democratic before my judgment can yield assent.

What then is a Democratic platform? Four years ago I was assured that the genuine principles of my party were embodied in the platform formed and announced by a Democratic convention in New York. Last week another convention, chosen and authorized like the former, met and declared that the Cincinnati platform was Democratic. Since former platforms of my party have been determined by the highest tribunal, the National convention, and recoguised as sound Democracy, I conclude that the Cincinnati platform is essentially Democratic and any principle declared and sanctioned by that convention is equally Democratic. Hence a Democratic platform is a set of principles passed and announced by a Democratic National convention. But it may well be asked what means this harmonious union of Republicans and Democrats? "It means," said J R. Doolittle to the convention, "a union of the living upon the living issues of the present." It means what is so forcibly put in one single sentence by M. P. O'CONNOR: "the whole nation is at present in a crisis when all issues should be merged in one great and overshadowing issue—the defeat of the present national administration—that the republic may no longer suffer any detriment". The hour demands that men of honest hearts should come forward and lay on the common alter of our country all past political antagonisms. The two conventions have arranged a common platform of principles on which honest Democrats can unite with honest Republicans to redeem the Republic from imminent danger of destruction. Believing now as in the past that he is a true Democrat who recognises the binding force of the National Democratic convention, I sacrifice neither honor, consistency, nor sound Democracy by giving my adhesion to the Cincinnati platform.

But lastly, who represents the platform? Horace Greeley. What have been his antecedents? I know him as a ferocious enemy to the Democratic party when slavery and the manner of prosecuting the war were the dividing issues. His pen wrote words of fire against any class or party that opposed his views. His party and mine fought hard and long over slavery and the war. When, however, the former was abolished by a successful issue of the latter, I found him humane to the conquered South. Since he has differed on some things with my party but his vigorous pen too has demanded pardon for the rebellious and peace to the whole country. Although an inveterate enemy to my party, I always knew him through men I believed, as honest and pure. When the Senatorship of New York was within his reach, he sacrificed it to do a simple act of justice —bailing the chief rebel of the South.

For a year or more he has strenuously opposed many of the measures of the administration. But what is he now? He claims still to be a Republican. Can I, then, a Democrat, vote for Horace, a Republican? Yes. Why? Because the highest tribunal known to my party has declared the principles on which he runs Democratic. I think there is still another reason. Parties are organized to meet present necessities. I read over the platforms of '52, '56, '60 '64, '68, in vain to find those steady principles that know no change. There is but one local self-government which the platform of '72 secures for me. But every succeeding platform is framed to meet the issues of the present, not the past. On these Horace Greeley and my party agree. Therefore I can endorse him. But still I cannot freely endorse him, I can unite with him in the platform of principles, think he is democratically sound, but still I should prefer another man. Ah! there's the rub, I am prejudiced, I dislike because I dislike him.

He has been able to say hard things about my party. But I just recall now that we paid him back in equal coin. I am sure Lyman Trumbull would have displeased me less, but then I merely dislike Greeley because he has turned his pen against us when he opposed us. But now that the questions over which we faught, right or wrong, are the accomplished facts of the times, and Liberal Republicans and Democrats mainly agree in the measures that a good administration should adopt, I gladly cast my ballot for Greeley. His party and mine are now alike in principles,—alike in opposition to Grantism.

But one thing remains. Let the Liberals show me that they can divert themselves of prejudice by pledging themselves for Buckalew and other Democratic nominations. Such a pledge I have from McClure and others. They are earnestly proceeding to make it good.

Therefore, I am preparing to cast former prejudice aside, vote and speak for Horace, first, because I think the two parties substantially identical in principles ; secondly, because I yield to the superior wisdom of the party court at Baltimore which has hitherto determined my Democracy, and thirdly, because I think Greeley eminently fit in intellect and character for the office. As between Grant, the examplar of public plunder, and Greeley, the philosopher, there can be one choice for an honest man.

Democrats of Centre, can you do likewise. DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Hartranft and the Evans Fraud.

Hiding out of sight the stock-gambling operation, of General Hartranft with the funds of the State, all honest men will concede that if he was complicated in any many with the Evans fraud, he is unfit to be Governer of the State.

How is this matter? General Hartranft was Auditor-General when Evans was selected to collect certain war claims for the State. He made the bargain with Evans in relation to the compensation for collection. He knew Evans was receiving money and holding it. And yet, knowing there facts he never looked after this agent of the State, and utterly failed to make any report in regard to him, as required of the Auditor-General by the law. A loan of $7,000 brought directly home to Hartranft the knowledge that Evans was successful in his collection of the claims of Pennsylvania at Washington. But instead of awakening his vigilance in behalf of the public interests, it caused him to neglect them, and Evans get possession of over $900,000 of the money of the State, which was divided among the war claims "Ring." Had General Hartranft done his duty in relation to the Evans matter, had he refused the seven thousand dollar loan, the State would not have lost a cent. Do not these facts connect General Hartranft with the Evans fraud? Does not this state of facts show simplicity with wrong-doers?

But, say the friends of General Hartranft, the report of the investigating Committee of the Senate exonorates him from any connection with the Evans fraud. Not so. On the contrary, the condemnation of his silence is most marked and significant. Look at the following passages taken from that report :

"Your committee have not language sufficiently strong to express their disapprobation of so bad an outrage, or fitting terms in which to characterize those in official position who seek to palliate or excuse the wrong.

"Evans collected $184,168.34 and retains the whole. State officials knew this fact for three years before it became public, and the neglect to report the transaction to the Legislature, is regarded by us as a gross dereliction of official duty.

"Nor can we perceive the necessity for such absolute silence in regard to the whole subject as seems to have prevailed in official circles at Harrisburg, until the scrutiny of an intelligent subordinate dragged the whole into the public gaze.

"We cannot but express our disappointment of the looseness of official routine that placed in the hands of Evans over a million of dollars of valuable assets, without requiring from him any security whatever."

Honest men will fail to see in these official utterances any release of General Hartranft from the Evans bondage. He was cognizant of the whole transaction, from first to last. He made the bargain with Evans by which the State was fleeced ; he knew Evans was holding the money instead of paying it into the State Treasury, and he neglected to inform the Legislature of these facts. If this does not put him in the same disreputable category with Evans, then evidence is of no account in fixing facts and determining responsibilities.

General Hartranft is complicated, badly complicated, in the Evans fraud, and that will prevent him from being Governor of the State of Pennsylvania.

In an article entitled "The War Against the Ring," the *Press* exclaims: We have asserted that Auditor General John F. Hartranft and ex-Senator Harrison Allen would be defeated, and with means for knowing whereof we speak, we make the assertion again. These two men, if they continue in the field, will be the worst-beaten candidates that ever ran for official position in Pennsylvania. In themselves they are bad enough, but as the representatives of the unscrupulous ring that has ruled the republican party, they have controlled the legislature, and accumulated millions of wealth by fraud, they are doubly odious. The infamous ring that owns them as its slaves has influenced every campaign of the last half dozen years. Many of the best and ablest republicans of the state, under a mistaken sense of duty, have submitted to be its slaves, but they have at last rebelled, and the rule of corruption and fraud in Pennsylvania approaches its end.

Game and Fish.

The following is a synopsis of the game and fish laws of the State, which it will be well for persons interested to preserve for reference :

Deer.—It shall not be lawful for any person to kill, hunt or take by any device, means or contrivance whatever, sell or expose for sale, have unlawfully in his possession, or worry or hunt with hound or dogs, any deer or fawn between the 31st day of December, in any year, and the 1st day of September, in any year ; *Provided*, that nothing in this section shall apply to tame deer or those kept in parks

Any persons violating the foregoing provision of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall likewise be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars.

Pheasants, Partridges Turkeys, &c.—No person shall kill or have unlawfully in his possession or expose for sale, any ruffed grouse or pheasant, between the 20th day of December and the 1st day of August, or any quail or Virginia partridge between the 15th day of December and the 1st day of October, or any wild turkey, between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of October, or any fox squirrel or gray squirrel, or rabbit, between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of August, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every bird or squirrel so killed unlawfully and in possession, or exposed for sale.

Woodcock.—No person shall kill, capture take or have in his or her possession, any woodcock between the 15th day of November and the 4th of July, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every bird so killed or had in his possession or exposed for sale.

Insectiverous Birds.—No person shall at any time, kill, trap or expose for sale or have in his possession after the same is killed, any night hawk, whippoorwill, finch, thrush, lark, sparrow, wren, martin, swallow, woodpecker, dove, bobolink, robin, or starkling or any other insectiverous bird, nor destroy or rob the nest of any wild birds whatever, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every bird so killed, trapped or exposed for sale, and for each nest so destroyed or robbed.

Hunting on Sunday.—There shall be no shooting of birds, hunting or trapping on the first day of the week, called Sunday, and any person offending against the provision of this act, shall, on conviction, forfeit, and pay a sum not exceeding twenty-five nor less than five dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail where the offence was committed, not less than ten days nor more than twenty-five days for each offence.

Trapping Birds.—No person shall at any time set, bait or build blinds for the purpose of killing or to trap or snare any wild turkey, ruffed grouse or pheasant, quail or Virginia partridge or woodcock, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every bird so taken, trapped or snared ; *Provided*, that nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent individuals or associations for the protection, preservation and propagation of game from gathering alive by net or traps, quails or Virginia partridges, for the sole purpose of preserving them alive over winter, from the fifteenth day of November to the first day of January, and for no other purpose whatever.

Black Bass.—It shall be unlawful for any person to take, catch or kill, by any means or device whatsoever, any black bass in the Delaware or Susquehanna rivers, or any of their tributaries, until the first day of August, A. D. 1872 : *Provided*, That the accidental taking of black bass shall not be construed as a violation of this act if the same shall be immediately returned alive into the rivers and tributaries. The fact of any persons having such black bass in their possession shall be accepted as *prima facie* evidence of their having been taken from said rivers or tributaries in violation of this act. Any person violating the above provisions of this act shall upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, pay a fine of five dollars for each and every fish so taken or had in possession, without being able to prove that they were not taken from the said rivers or streams, and in default of the payment of such fine to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for a term of ten days.

Pike.—The species commonly known as Susquehanna salmon, pike, perch and jack salmon, shall henceforth not be taken in any of the streams meant to be included in this act during their spawning time, this is to say between the first day of February and first day of June in any year ; and the mode of proof of such taking and the penalty for the same shall be the same as in the case of black bass.

Trout.—No persons shall at any time, with intent so to do, catch any speckled brook trout or any speckled river trout, with any device, save only with a hook and line ; and no person shall catch any such trout, or have any such trout in possession, save only during months of April, May, June, and the first fifteen days of August, under a penalty of five dollars for each trout so caught or had in his possession ; but this section shall not prevent any persons or corporation from catching trout in winter owned by them, or upon their premises, to stock other waters in any manner or at any time.

Drugging Fish.—No persons shall place in any fresh water stream, lake or pond, without the consent of the owner, any lime or other deleterious substance with the intent to injure fish, or any drug or medicated bait with intent thereby to poison or catch fish, nor place in a pond or lake stocked and inhabited by trout or black bass any drug or other deleterious substance, with intent to destroy such trout or bass, nor place in any fresh water, pond or stream stocked with brook trout, any pike, pickerel, black bass or red bass, or other piscivorous fish (salmon excepted), without the consent of the owner of the land upon which the pond or stream is situated. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall in addition thereto, and in addition to any damage he may have done, be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars.

Fishing with Seines.—It shall not be lawful for any person to fish with seines in the waters of the Raystown branch of the Juniata river and its tributaries, under a penalty of ten dollars for each offense.

Fish Baskets.—The sheriff of the county is authorized and required to declare fish baskets and brush nets common nuisances in the rivers of Susquehanna and Juniata and their tributaries, and on failure of the owners to remove them the sheriff shall destroy or remove them himself.

A note by a minor is void.
A note issued on Sunday is void.
It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.
Ignorance of the law excuses no one.
A contract that is made with a lunatic is void.
The law compels no one to do impossibilities.
An agreement without any consideration is void.

Local Option.

The following is the new local option law, as signed by the governor :

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted etc.*, That on the 3rd Friday in March, 1873, in every city and county in this commonwealth, and at the annual municipal elections every third year thereafter in every such city and county, it shall be the duty of the inspectors and judges of elections in the cities and counties to receive tickets either written or printed for the legal voters of said cities and counties, labeled on the outside "license," and on the inside "for license" or "against license," and to deposit said tickets in a box provided for that purpose by said inspectors and judges, as is required by law in the case of other tickets so received shall be counted and a return of the same made to the clerk of the proper county, duly certified as is required by law, which certificates shall be laid before judges of said court after said election, shall be filed with the other records of said courts, and it shall be the duty of the mayors of cities and sheriffs of counties, or of any other officer whose duty it may be to perform such service, to give due public notice of such special election above provided for three weeks previous to the time of holding the next annual municipal election in every such city and county, and also three weeks before such election every third year thereafter. *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to repeal or affect any special law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors or prohibit the granting of licenses : *Provided*, That when the municipal elections in any county or city do not occur on the third Friday in March the election provided for in this section shall be held on the day fixed for the municipal elections in said city or county

And provided further, That all licenses granted after the first day of January, 1873 shall cease, determine and become void on the first day of April, 1875, if the district which they shall be granted determine against the granting of license, and the Treasurer of the proper county shall then refund to the holder of said license the moneys so paid therefor, for which the said Treasurer shall be entitled to credit in his account with the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. That in receiving and counting and in making returns of the votes cast, the inspecters and judges and clerks of said election shall be governed by the laws of this commonwealth regulating general elections, and all the penalties of said election laws are hereby extended to and shall apply to the voters, inspectors, judges and clerks voting at and in accordance upon the election held under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. Whenever, by returns of elections in any county aforesaid, it shall appear that there is a majority against license it shall not be lawful for any license to issue for the sales of spiritous, vinous, malt or other intoxicating liquors, or any mixture thereof, in said city or county at any time thereafter, until an election as above provided a majority shall vote in favor of license : *Provided*, That nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall prevent the issuing of liquors for medical and manufacturing purposes. *Provided*, The citizens of Lebanon shall vote upon the question on the third Friday of March, 1875, on the same day and time when the townships of the county of Lebanon hold their spring elections.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
Allegheney Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
D. JOHNSON & SONS, Proprietors.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, COMFORTABLE ROOMS
PROMPT ATENDANCE.
ALL THE MODERN CONVENIENCES—AND REASONABLE Charges.
The proprietors offer to the traveling public, and to their country friends, first class accommodations and careful attention to the wants of guests at all times, at fair rates. Careful hostlers and good stable ling for horses. An excellent table well served. A Bar supplied with fine liquors. Servants well trained and everything requisite in a first class Hotel. Our house is in the business part of the town, near the Post Office, the Court House, the Churches, the Banks, and the principal places of business, renders it the most eligible place for those who visit Bellefonte on business or pleasure.
An Omnibus will carry passengers and baggage to and from all trains free of charge.

FURNITURE!
Grand Opening
FOR 1872.
AT
JOHN CAMP'S
MILROY,
where he has opened with a very large stock of the latest styles, both fancy and common
Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture.
CHAIRS,
of all kinds.
All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch having four good workmen at the bench I am prepared to do all kinds of custom work, fine or common.
Thankful for past favors, I hope by strict attention to business you and everybody else will show smiling faces at my new ware rooms.
JOHN CAMP.
Jan12.tf.

NEW HARDWARE STORE!
J. & J. HARRIS.
NO. 5, BROCKERHOFF ROW
A new and complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Brockerhoff's new building—where they are prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails.
Buggy wheels in setts, Champion Clothes Wringer, Mill Saws, Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Webb Saw, Ice Cream Freezers, Bath Tubs, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate of all sizes, Picture Frames, Wheelbarrows, Lamps, Coal Oil Lamps, Belting, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, Plows, Cultivators, Corn Plows, Plow Points, Shear Mold Boards and Cultivator Teeth, Table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails Norway Rods, Oils, Lard, Lubricating, Coal, Linseed, Tanners, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screw Plates, Blacksmiths Tools, Factory Bells, House Bells, Dinner Bells, Gong Bells, Tea Bells, Grindstones, Carpenter Tools, Fruit Jars and Cans, Paints, Oils, Varnishes received and for sale at
June5'68,1y. J. & J. HARRIS.

Carriage
MANUFACTORY
Centre Hall, Pa.
GEO. B. HARPSTER
Has on had and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
and every description of Wagons both
PLAIN AND FANCY
warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to give perfect satisfaction. He will also have a fine assortment of
SLEIGHS
of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best materials.
An inspection of his work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the country. aug25.tf.

PUMPS!
Wooden Pumps,
AND
PIPING.
The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Centre county, and Pennsvalley in particular, to the fact that he is manufacturing
THE BEST PUMP,
made at home or elsewhere. He uses none but the best material, HE WARRENTS THEM to give satisfaction, as being the most lasting and durable, SUPERIOR TO THE OLD wooden pump, being arranged to let the water off and prevent freezing in winter. Pine, poplar or cucumber pumps always on hand. His matirial for pumps is all sawed from large timber, and are thus Secured Against Checking or Cracking.
All orders by mail promptly filled.
PIPING, made of the best material, of five inch scantling, joined together with coupling blocks, thoroughly banded, and warranted to stand any pressure required for ordinary use. Prices of piping range from 12 to 18 cents per foot. Send orders to sept.30.1y J. TELLER.
Milesburg, Pa.

RULES
FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF CENTRE COUNTY.
The Democracy of Centre county Penn'a in county convention met, *Resolved* that the following *new rules* be adopted for the future government of the party in said county :
1st. The elections for delegates to represent the different districts in the annual democratic county convention, shall be held at the usual place of holding the general elections for each district, on the Saturday preceeding the second Tuesday in August, in each and every year, beginning at two o'clock P. M. of said day, and continuing until five o'clock P. M.
2nd. The said delegate elections shall be held by an election board, to consist of the member of the county committee for such district, and two other democratic voters thereof, who shall be appointed or designated by the County Committee. In case any of the persons so constituting the board, shall be absent from the place of holding the election for a quarter of an hour after the time appointed, by Rule First, for the opening of the same, his or their place or places, shall be filled by an election to be conducted *viva voce*, by the democratic voters present at the time.
3rd. Every qualified voter of the district, who, at the last general election voted the democratic ticket, shall be entitled to a vote at the delegate elections ; and any qualified elector of the district who will pledge his word of honor to support the democratic ticket at the next general election shall be permitted to vote at the delegate elections.
4th. The voting at all delegate elections shall be by ballot ; upon which ballot shall be written or printed the name or names of the delegate or delegates voted for, together with any instructions which the voter may desire to give the delegate or delegates. Each ballot shall be received from the persons voting the same, by a member of the election board, and by him deposited in a box or other receptacle prepared for that purpose, to which box or other receptacle, no person but the members of the election board shall have access.
5th No instructions shall be received or recognized unless the same be voted upon the ballot as provided in Rule Fourth nor shall such instructions if voted upon the ballot, be binding upon the delegate, unless one half or more of the ballots contain instructions concerning the same office. Whenever half or more of the ballots shall contain instructins concerning any office, the delegates elected at such election shall be held to be instructed to support the candidates having the highest number of votes for such office.
6th. Each election board shall keep an accurate list of the names of all persons voting at such elections; which list of votes together with a full and complete return of such election containing an accurate statement of the persons elected delegates and all instruction voted shall be certified by said board, to the County Convention, upon printed blanks to be furnished by the County Committee.
7th. Whenever from any district, qualified democratic voters, in numbers equal to five times the delegation which such district has in the County Convention, shall complain in writing of an undue election or false return of delegates or of instructions, in which complaint the alleged facts shall be specifically set forth and verified by the affidavit of one or more persons, such complainants shall have the right to contest the seat of such delegates or the validity of such instructions. Such complaint shall be heard by a committee of five delegates to be appointed by the President of the convention ; which said committee shall proceed to hear the parties, their proofs and allegations, and as soon as may be, report to the convention what delegates are entitled to seats therein, and what instructions are binding upon such delegates Whereupon the convention shall proceed immediately, upon the call of the *yeas* and *nays*, to adopt or reject the report of the contesting parties. In which call of the *yeas* and *nays*, the names of the delegates whose seats are contested or whose instructions are disputed, shall be omitted.
8th. All delegates must reside in the district they represent. In case of absence or inability to attend, substitutions may be made from citizens of the district.
9th. Delegates must obey the instructions given them by their respective districts, and if violated, it shall be the duty of the President of the Convention, to cast the vote of such delegate or delegates in accordance with the instructions ; and the delegate or delegates so offending shall be forthwith expelled from the Convention, and shall not be eligible to any office or place of trust in the party for a period of two years.
10th. In Convention a majority of all the votes shall be necessary to a nomination ; and no person's name shall be excluded from the list of candidates until after the *fourth* ballot or vote, when any person receiving the least number of votes shall be omitted and struck from the roll, and and so on at each successive vote until a nomination is made.
11. If any person who is a candidate for any nomination before a county convention, shall be proven to have offered or paid any money, or other valuable thing, or made any promise of a consideration or reward to any person for his vote or influence, to secure the delegate from any district, or shall have offered or paid any money or valuable thing, or promised any consideration or reward to any delegate for his vote, or to any other person with a view of inducing, or securing the votes of delegates, or if the same shall be done by any other person with the knowledge or consent of such candidate, the name of such candidate shall be immediately stricken from the list of candidates, or if such fact be ascertained after his nomination to any office, and before the final adjournment the nomination shall be struck from the record, and a vacancy supplied by a new nomination, and in either case, such person shall be ineligible to any nomination by a convention, or to an election as a delegate thereafter. And in case it shall be alleged after the adjournment of the convention, that any candidate put in nomination, has been guilty of such acts or of any other fraudulent practices to obtain such nomination, the charge shall be investigated by the County Committee, and such steps taken as the good of the party may require.
12th. If any delegate shall receive any money or other valuable thing, or accept from or any person for such candidate, as an inducement for his vote, upon proof of the fact to

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRIDAY July 26, 1872.

LOCAL ITEMS.

LOCAL NEWS.—Our friends, everywhere, will oblige us by sending us local news of interest.

CIRCULATION.—The circulation of the REPORTER, on this side the county, is larger than that of all other papers in the county. Business men will therefore find this one of the best advertising mediums. We invite all interested to come and inspect our list for themselves.

REMITTANCES.—All monies for subscription will be credited on the subscriber's address, each week; by referring to which our patrons can at all times see how their accounts stand, and a receipt is by this system carried upon each copy of the paper.

Stone Ware

a large assortment of every size and description now on hand, cheap, at the old stand of Wm. Wolt.

Aaronsburg High School.

or the Reporter.

The summer session of this school will open on the 29th of July 1872.

It will be under the management of Z. A. Yearick A. B. who from experience and success, will doubtless obtain the patronage of the school.

The school has for a number of years maintained a good reputation of academic instruction, and has uniformly proved itself worthy of the patronage of its friends.

Its location has given it advantages over many other schools of the same kind; for there are very few towns whose record shows so great a degree of morality and general good health as Aaronsburg. Nor are there so many allurements, as in larger towns, to draw the attention from the proper course of study; and yet, the society and the place are such as to meet the social expectations of each scholar, which makes it pleasant for all.

The course of instruction embraces all that is usually taught in Academies and High Schools. Special attention will be given to those who wish to prepare themselves for public school teaching. An opportunity will also be given to such who wish to take Music lessons.

Boarding and Rooms can be had, in private families, from $2.50 to $3.00 per week.

Terms will be as follows:

Greek and Latin	$8 00
English Branches	4 50 6 00

No deduction made for absence except when caused by protracted illness.

For further information address,

Z. A. YEARICK,
Care of P. T. Musser, M. D., or Rev. C. H. Reiter. July 12 2t.

Democratic Delegate Election.

The Democratic voters of Centre county will meet at the regular places of holding the general election for each district on SATURDAY, the 10th day of August, 1872, to elect delegates to the Democratic County Convention to be held in the Court House at Bellefonte, on Tuesday the 13th day of August at 1½ o'clock.

The said convention to place in nomination one candidate for Assembly, one candidate for Sheriff, one for Register, one for Recorder, one for County Commissioner, one for County Auditor, one for Coroner, and to transact all other business that may be regularly brought before it.

The said delegate election beginning at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day and continuing until 5 o'clock p. m.

D. F. FORTNEY,
Chairman Democratic County Com.

The following persons have been chosen by the County Committee, to hold the delegate elections in the several districts, in accordance with the rules, the first name of each committee being the chairman:

Bellefonte, N. W.—D Z Kline, Bart Galbraith, And Morrison.
" " S. W.—R H Foster, Jas H Dobbins, Wm Fuery.
" " W. W.—S A McQuistian, Olin Meek, C M Bower.
Milesburg Boro—Jno B Thomas, Jas A Weaber, Dan'l Bollen.
Howard Boro—J W Gradner, W Mitchell, M N Leathers.
Philipsburg Boro—G S Flegal, Levi Munson, W Riddle.
Unionville Boro—J A Bing, B E Leathers, Wm Hall.
Benner Twp.—Dan'l Grove, Rich Conley, Wm Zeigler.
Boggs Twp.—Ed Johnson, Jos L Neff, Wm Marks.
Burnside Twp—Wm Askey, Rudolph Mullholland, Barhart Veidefer.
Curtin Twp—Henry Thiel, Jos McCloskey.
Furguson Twp—R G Brett, P F Bottorff, Geo Eckle.
Gregg Twp—S J Herring, Henry Krumrine, Jos Smith.
Haines Twp—Thos Yearick, Sam'l Burrell, J C Stover.
Half Moon Twp—J H Griffin, Jas McDivitt, A T Gray.
Harris Twp—Fergus Potter, Sam'l Gilliland, Dan'l Kimport.
Howard Twp—S B Leathers, J A Woodward, E Glenn.
Huston Twp—H G Cronister, J Q Miles, Dan'l Irvin.
Liberty Twp—Thos J Lingle, Dan'l Bitner, J D Gardner.
Marion Twp—Jno S Hoy, Isaac S Frain, Adam Yearick.
Miles Twp—Hen Corman, Geo Weaver, Dan'l Roush.
Patton Twp—G W Rumbarger, Dr. J M Bush Jonas Stien.
Penn Twp—J H Reifsnyder, J Karstetter, Hen Smith.
Potter Twp—Geo Stover, J K Rankle, Peter Hoffer.
Rush Twp—Geo McGaffey, Peter Seigfried, Wm Askey.
Snow Shoe Twp—J H Holt, J C Rankin, D H Yeager.
Spring Twp—C T Alexander, J B Barnhart, Emil D Noll.
Taylor Twp—Wm McCoy, John Copenhaver, Sam' Hoover.
Union Twp—G L Peters, Christian Hoover, B V Brishin.
Walker Twp—J T Nixon, Michal Shaffer, A C Geary.
Worth Twp—P Williams, George Kelly, Wm Walker.

Mr. Samuel Wolf, of Gregg twp., rased a timothy stock upon his lot which measures 6 feet and 2 inches in length. It is a Buckalew stock.

Ryn ler's organs are now found in many families, and all who have them recommend them.

See advertisement of the Logan Cement Comp. This company flatters itself that it manufactures the best cement now made; it is largely used upon our railroads, being preferred to any other. Purchasers run no risk, as the article is warranted. The machinery of the company is all new, and they are prepared to fill all orders promptly. In using cement it is always important that the best article be obtained, and the Logan Comp., for which our friend Wm. P. M'Manus is agent, guarantees to furnish an article superior to any other in the state.

A line of telegraph will soon be built to Mifflinburg, along the railroad. The telegraph will doubtless follow the railroad to its western terminus as fast as it is made. Think, of that, people of Pennsvalley, a line of telegraph through here inside of eighteen months! Won't we soon be up with the rest of mankind?

The Evangelical denomination will hold a campmeeting near Woodward, commencing August 22nd.

Mrs. Keller, widow of John Keller, living with Jacob Meyers, at Linden Hall, on last Wednesday, fell down stairs, and broke her collar bone.

On the 4th inst., a little son of Michael Garretty, aged 18 months was drowned in Spring Creek. He was buried on the 5th.

Col. W. W. Brown is spoken of for congress, and many radical papers favor his nomination.

ACCIDENT.—On last Friday, Ellen, a daughter of Wm. Mulbarger, while picking cherries at Mr. John Lee's, in Potter twp., the limb upon which she stood, gave way, and she fell to the ground, a distance of 16 feet, causing a dislocation of her left hip. Dr. Moyer was called, and had the luxation reduced in about 12 hours thereafter. The young lady is said to be doing well.

Read Democratic platform on 4th page.

Godey, for August, is at hand, and is another of those pretty numbers with which we are always sure to be greeted each month. It is the foremost lady's magazine in the world.

Inhabitants of Mammoth Cave.

In addition to its eyeless fish, the Mammoth Cave furnishes a beetle, which is totally blind; two varieties of eyeless spiders, one brown and the other white; a blind centipede with very long hairs, by which the creature guides itself, and a blind crawfish. Regarding the last of these Dr. Telkamf says "the eyes are rudimentary in the adults, but are larger in the young." Prof. Hazen caught a specimen "with the eyes well developed."

In reviewing these facts Mr. A. S. Packard says:

"It seems difficult for one to imagine that our blind crawfish was created suddenly without the intervention of secondary laws, for there are the eyes more perfect in the young than in the adult, thus pointing back to ancestors unlike the species now existing. We can now understand why embryologists are anxiously studying the embryology of animals to see what originate *de novo*, thus building up genealogies, forming almost a new department of science,—comparative embryology in its truest and widest sense."—*Scribner's for July.*

Kleckner's show hands must be a very pugilistic party. We hear of fights wherever the concern has been. At Millheim quite a number of fights occured, and at this place also; at Bellefonte on Saturday night, we are informed, there was a great deal of fighting, in some of which Snowshoe men got mixed, these, on going home, felled trees across the road, so as to hinder the company on its way to Snowshoe, where it was to exhibit on Monday, and in consequence of which only two wagons had reached that point by 4 o'clock, p. m, of that day and these had a fight on their arrival; under these difficulties, we scarcely think a performance could have been had there that day. Stealing seemed to be a regular business with some of the fellows traveling with the circus; and the thimble rigger, "now you see, and now you don't," was along also, relieving green ones of their 5s, 10s, and 20s.

At this place, some fellow from the country got too much benzine on board, and made his bed in a fence corner at night. Some good Samaritan of a showman finding him, kindly undressed him of hat, coat, vest and boots, all new, and left him to his sweet slumbers with the starry canopy of heaven for a covering. The articles aforesaid are now traveling with the show.

Mr. B. O. Deininger, of Millheim, spent an hour in our sanctum on Wednesday morning. Mr. D. heretofore was a prominent republican of this county, and is now outspoken for Greeley and Brown.

For the Reporter.

Sheriff.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me to put in a word in favor of Mr. Thomas Decker, of Gregg, as the proper person to be placed in nomination for sheriff. Mr. Decker is a hard-working man; he is honest and capable; he comes from a strong democratic family and has himself been one of the most earnest and unwavering democrats in this county. This side of the county being conceeded the nominee for sheriff, there is none more deserving our favorable consideration for that position. A mill wright by trade, it has subjected him to rheumatic affections, as to demand his abandoning that vocation, which he so industriously, and to the injury of his health, pursued, we recommend him therefore as worthy and as deserving the nomination for sheriff, for which he is so well qualified, and as a recognition of his gallant services to the party.

HAINES.

For the Reporter.

From Illinois.

Lena is a beautiful town of about 1300 inhabitants. The I. C. R. R. runs through the centre of the town, and as there are three passenger and from five to eight freight trains daily each way, this is a lively place. The people here display more taste in building and ornamenting their houses than we do in Penna, and when I say this, I do not mean exclusively, but as a general thing.

The very appearance of these western towns is inviting, and this, in connection with the general hospitality of the people, make one feel like doffing his hat and being at home.

Lena has improved faster, probably, than any town in this section of country. A history of the, settlement and growth of Lena would occupy too much space.

There are seven churches here. Two Lutheran, Presbyterian, Baptist, Catholic, Methodist and Evang'l., all supplied with able, earnest ministers, but, like at all other places, they have difficulties to contend with.

The love of self more than of their Creator, pride, worldly ambition and envy are stupendous barriers to the progress of Christianity.

The golden commandment, "Love your neighbor as yourself" is waived unless it just happens to fit.

"Our church is right and yours wrong" is too often expressed, and many are connected with the church because it is fashionable.

Others are quite consistent on the Sabbath, but during the week advocate the doctrine that "when you are with the wolves you must howl with them," thus making it almost necessary for their pastors to keep a vigilant watch over them day and night. But this state of affairs is not confined to the Western country alone. We see the same things clearly manifested in the East as well as here, but the Sabbath is more carefully observed in the East than here. Shooting, hunting, fishing &c., are nothing new here on Sunday.

But the people of Lena know how to make strangers comfortable, and, especially Pennsylvanians—there being a great many here from the Keystone State. I never left a place so reluctantly, as I will leave this place, and this is the sentiment of nearly all who visit here.

The celebration of the aniversary of Independence passed off pleasantly yesterday. Hundreds of people from Freeport and from the country were here. I saw only one man "drunk" and not one fight. The Freeport Zouaves the members of the Lena band and Knights of St. Patrick made quite a display.

Everything, with one or two exceptions, was appropriate, excepting the oration.

The speaker was eloquent, and, no doubt, is an able man but when the citizens of a town expend money to celebrate the 4th, both political parties contributing, a speaker should be secured who has some respect for the feelings of the people and not tinge his expressions with negro quite so much. Consistency is a jewel, but brass won't pass for gold among as intelligent a set of people as the citizens of Lena and vicinity are.

The schools here are in a flourishing condition and the people are alive to the interest of their children. Fred. you ought to be here awhile, I know you would enjoy yourself. July 6th. This morning finds me at Rock Grove with friend Wagner. Left Lena yesterday and came here in company with S. S. Pauly and family.

Was at Orangeville last night, stopped with J. K. Young, formerly of the Loop. John is gotting along fine. It would do some of our Eastern shoemakers good to see the arrangement of things in John's shop. He employs three hands and his shop is furnished with all the machinery, patterns, tools, &c., necessary to facilitate business and the people patronize him very liberally.

I say this as a just tribute to him and to encourage young men by showing them what perseverance and energy will do.

He had nothing when he came West and is now in comfortable circumstances, with bright prospect before him.

I spent a few minuets with Rev. Bloom in his flower garden. He has such a variety of them that I cannot name them.

A laurel bush and a few pitcher plants, direct from the Bear Meadows are among his curiosities, for such they are considered in this country.

A description of the country and other things which I promised you, will appear in my next.

TUSSEY.

Colvey's Gap.

The western end of Sugar Valley slopes into one of the most beautiful and romantic gaps that the lover of American scenery ever looked upon, outside the Yosemite Valley—high boulders and jagged rocks peer up in towering sublimity, and the beholder is awe-stricken at the silent grandeur of the scenes—almost every step brings you new views which in fact vie with each other in gorgeous beauty. Here and there you will see smoking coal-pits, and duskey laborers felling the timber near their humble huts—the same to be converted into charcoal, for the great Washington Iron Works.

Sixty years ago, a man of perhaps two score years might have been seen treading his weary way towards this grand opening—a small leather satchel strapped over his herculian shoulders, a rustic staff in his hand helped his weary foot-steps. The commoner would have passed him by with a simple nod, and this dust-stained traveller would forever pass from his memory. But let us note the eagle eye, the cole-crisped hair, the manly countenance, and dusky skin, told the keen observer of human nature that this weary traveller was no ordinary man.

His garments were not of silken make, but suited to the times and place. His carriage erect and manly, and why not? Indian blood tinged his veins from a far distant spring. This wanderer amid the towering cliffs, was seeking a home of wild picturesque beauty, when Nature spread her store in wantonness, when game bounded free and fearless, and joyous rills echoed murmuring songs, while the mad torrent dashed its foaming beauty over rocky beds. The site he sought within this gap is truly one that awakens the finest feelings that man is endowed with, here he built a hut, cleared a patch for corn, and then eastward bound, brought his wife and little ones to their mountain home. Here year after year he toiled, and his children grew up to years of maturity, and like their sturdy father pursued the rudey employments of humble life. In after years the gap took the name of this quiet family, "Colvey," and to this day is called Colvey's Gap. Spectators came in and took up the land and drove the Colvey race from their early home. The younger members sought homes in other settlements—but old John Colvey could not leave his mountain recluse, and sought a spot a few miles distant from his once smiling home, and built him a hut amid the bold scenery—here he cleared a few acres and lived in peace. John Colvey's cabin was the earlier travellers rest—and many a weary one was refreshed within the plain walls of his cabin home. The old man lived in quiet serenity, and humble though he was, many who were young then, but now old, shared the hospitality of this sturdy mountaineer, and heard him tell wondrous stories of hardships and hair-breadth escapes, and incidents of the early settlements. His life was full of adventures, and howling wolf and screaming panther bit the dust from his unerring rifle—many years have sped away, still the gap bears the impress of old John Colvey, and quietly sleeping in a neighboring church-yard lies the dust of the once warm-hearted and honest John Colvey.

J. HARRISTON BUTTS.

SUGAR VALLEY, JULY 12th, 1872.

THE PATRIOT FOR THE Campaign!

In order to place within the reach of all an exposition of the Democratic Principles and Liberal Ideas sought to be established by the supporters of Greeley and Brown, and to spread as widely as possible the irresistible arguments for the election of the Democratic State Ticket found in the record of Hon. C. R. Buckalew and the other candidates on that ticket, a Campaign edition of the Weekly Patriot will be issued beginning JULY 24, at the following rates:

One copy	50 cts.
10 copies (to one address)	$4 50
20 " " "	8 00
50 " " "	17 50
100 " " "	30 00

The money must in all cases accompany the order.

For further information address

"PATRIOT," Harrisburg, Pa.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE DURING THE CAMPAIGN.

The Tribune is not and will nevermore be a party organ; but it is ardently enlisted in the contest now waging for Civil Service Reform and for One Presidential Term as essential that Reform as a terse and a forcible exposition of the political right and wrong, the needs and hopes of To-Day, and looks hopefully to Universal Amnesty as essential to the restoration of a genuine fraternity between North and South, and of mutual confidence and good will between White and Black. It believes the People are preparing to break the rusty shackles of mere bygone partisanship, and it hopes for a result next November which will cheer and strengthen the champions of Peace and Good Will. It will issue no campaign edition, but proffers to all who believe its further diffusion may serve the Good Cause its regular editions at the lowest possible price.

The virtual surrender by the Democratic party of its hostility to Equal Rights regardless of Color has divested our current politics of half their bygone infinsity. However parties may henceforth rise or fall, it is clear that the fundamental principles which have hitherto honorably distinguised the Republicans are henceforth to be regarded as practically accepted by the whole country. The right of every man to use his own limbs and sinews—the equality of all citizens before the law—the inability of a State to enslave any person of its people—the duty of the Union to guarantee to every citizen the full enjoyment of his liberty until he forfeits it by crime—such are the broad and firm foundations of our National edifice; and palsied be the hand which shall seek to displace them! Though not yet twenty years old, the Republican party has completed the noble fabric of Emancipation, and may fairly invoke thereon the sternest judgment of Man and the benignant smile of God.

Henceforth, the mission of our Republic is one of Peaceful Progress. To protect the weak and the humble from violence and oppression—to extend the boundaries and diffuse the blessings of Civilization—to stimulate Ingenuity to the production of new inventions for economizing Labor and thus enlarging Production—to draw nearer to each other the producers of Food and of Fabrics, of Grains and of Metals, and thus enhance the gains of Industry by reducing the cost of transportation and exchanges between farmers and artisans—such is the inspiring task to which this Nation now addresses itself, and which it would fain contribute to the progress, enlightenment, and happiness to our race. To this great and good work, The Tribune contributes its zealous and persistent efforts.

Agriculture will continue to be more especially elucidated in its Weekly and Semi-Weekly editions, to which some of the abler and most successful tillers of the soil will steadily contribute. No farmer who sells $300 worth of produce per annum can afford to do without our Market Reports, or others equally lucid and comprehensive. If he should read nothing else but what relates to his own calling and its rewards, we believe that no farmer who can read at all can afford to do without such a journal as The Tribune. And we aspire to make it equally valuable to those engaged in other departments of Productive Labor. We spend more and more money on our columns each year, as our countrymen's generous patronage enables us to do; and we are resolved that our issues of former years shall be exceeded in varied excellence and interest by those of 1872. Friends in every State! help us to make our journal better, by sending in your subscriptions and increasing your Clubs for the year just before us!

Daily Tribune, Mail Subscribers, $10 per year.

Semi-Weekly Tribune, Mail Subscribers, $4 per annum. Five copies or over, $3 each; an extra copy will be sent for every club of ten sent for at one time.

During the Presidential Campaign we will receive Six-month Subscriptions at the same rates.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE,
To Mail Subscribers.

One Copy, one year	$2
Five Copies, one year	9
To One Address, all at one office	*To Names of Subscribers* all at one Post-office,
10 copy, 1 50 each	10 copies	$1 60 each
20 copy, 1 25 each	20 copies	1 35 each
50 copy, 1 00 each	50 copies	1 10 each
And One Extra copy to each club	And One Extra Copy to each Club.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Tri-Weekly During the Campaign Five Copies, or over, to one address, 50 cents per copy; or 2 cents per copy, per week.

Advertising Rates.

Daily Tribune, 30c. 40., 50., 75., and $1 per line.

Semi-Weekly Tribune, 25 and 50 cents per line.

Weekly Tribune, $2, $3, and $5 per line.

According to position in the paper.

In making remittances, always procure a draft on New York, or a Post-office Money Order, it possible. Where neither of these can be procured, send the money, but always in registered letter. The registration fee has been reduced to fifteen cents, and present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be nearly an absolute protection against losses by mail. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when required to do so.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address, THE TRIBUNE, New York.

There has been much rain with us for the last 8 days, making it troublesome for harvesting, and we have much complaint of sprouting grain in consequence.

MR. EDITOR:—Having arrived in your town to attend the Normal, I am pleased to find, and announce for the benefit of students, that all the small-pox reports I heard, affecting this place, amount to nothing. A STUDENT.

Boughton's Musquito Bar, which is advertised in another column, we can recommend as a useful article, and can be seen at this office.

The Centre County Normal School commenced at this place, on Wednesday. Students are constantly arriving.

NOTICE.—Mr. J. M. Zimmerman has not been in my employ as "Solicitor" since June 15th 1872.

JOHN I RANKIN.

19 July 2

A riot broke out in Williamsport, on Monday. The strikers have closed up the mills, and some of the workmen were badly beaten. The Sheriff telegraphed to Gov. Geary to have the military ordered out Companies from Lebanon, Middletown, and Harrisburg were ordered out. Sunbury, Lewisburg and Lock Haven military were also ordered to Williamsport.

Some violence was committed before the arrival of troops. Our latest advices says that quiet has been restored.

Alderman Wm M'Mullen, a noted politician of Philadelphia, was shot, by one Hara, who had taken a boquet from the banquet table at a festival of a fire company, against which M'Mullen remonstrated.

DEATHS

On 19th, inst., in Potter twp, after a lingering illness, Solomon Moyer, aged 53 years, 4 months, and 21 days.

On 17th inst., at Millroy, Mrs. Caroline, wife of A. W. Graff, aged 49 years.

STEAM SEPARATOR and Shingle Mill for Sale. The undersigned offers his 10-horse power steam engine and Geyser seperator, and 8-horse power engine and shingle mill, for sale. These machines have only been run two years and are in good order. Terms easy. The undersigned will accompany the purchaser, if desired, to instruct in the use of the same. Apply to

GEO. REESER,
Aaronsburg, Pa.
July26.4t

THE LOGAN CEMENT CO.,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
SUPERIOR CEMENT.

The Cement is of the very Best Quality, guaranteed to be Superior to any in the State.

All orders sent by mail should be addressed to

W. P. M'MANUS, Agent,
P. O Box, 16, Bellefonte, Centre Co. Pa.
26 July tf.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas levari facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, in Haines twp., on Friday, the 16th day of August, 1872, the following property, viz:

All that certain tract of unseated land, situate in Haines twp., Centre county, which was surveyed in pursuance of warrant granted to Samuel Haupt, and James Harter, dated Dec 3' 54, containing two hundred and twenty acres more or less. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of P. H. Haupt, Herman Haupt, Samuel B. Haupt, D. R. Bolland, guardian ad. litem of Anna E. Haupt, and Ida M. Haupt, Emma M. Haupt, Susan Moore and Allison Haupt. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day.

D. W. WOODRING, Sheriff.

The Place to buy Goods.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Sell the cheapest and best Teas.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Sell the cheapest and best Sugar.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Sell the cheapest and best Molasses.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Sell the cheapest and best Tobacco.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Have the largest Stock

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Always give Satisfaction.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Give the bigest Bargains.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Sell goods only for Cash.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Keep no Books.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS
Sell their other articles Cheap.

If you want to save money go to

BURNSIDE & THOMAS,
Bellefonte.
July19.tf.

JOHN C. MOTZ & CO.
BANKERS.
MILLHEIM, CENTRE CO., PA.

Receive Deposits and allow interest.
Discount Notes,
Make Collections.
Issue Eastern Exchange.
And a general Banking Business done.

JOHN C. MOTZ,
A WALTER, Cashier. PRESIDENT.
mar22tf.

CENTRE HALL

FOUNDRY
and
Machine Shops.

Van Pelt & Co.

The undersigned, having leased the above establishment, announce to the public that the same will be carried on in all its various branches, as a

FOUNDRY, MACHINE SHOP,
and Manufactory of Agricultural Implements,

They are prepared to fill, upon shortest notice, all orders for

Horse Powers
Threshing Machines
Hay Rakes,
PLOWS and Plow Castings

of every description, all kinds of Castings made and fitted up for

Mills, Forges, Furnaces,
Factories, &c.

Also, everything in the line of
SHAFTINGS,
PULLIES
HANGERS,
in Iron or Brass.

We employ the best Patternmakers. Our Patterns are new and of the latest improved plans.

Also manufacture the unrivalled

ROUGH & READY
Corn Planter,

which is the best now made.

All orders by mail promptly attended to 1dec71tf

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Mr. Editor:—The name of Nathan J. Mitchell, of Howard, will be presented to the Democratic County Convention for nomination as Delegate to the convention to amend the State Constitution. Mr. Mitchell has resided in Centre county upwards of forty years and is so well known as a sound and reliable Democrat, as well as a gentleman of superior intelligence and probity of character, that commendation is unnecessary.

DEMOCRATS OF BALD EAGLE.

BOUGHTON'S ADJUSTABLE
MUSQUITO
and Fly Screen.
Will fit any Window.
Cheapest and Best Screen ever Invented.
Price, 50 cts, extra quality $1,00.

Cash Orders by mail promptly attended to. Agents wanted in every town. Address J. W. BOUGHTON, 1200 Chestnut St. Phila. Also, Manufacturer of "Wood Carpet." Can be carried in a trunk. 19tf

BOSTON
Boot & Shoe Store!
A NEW ESTABLISHMENT
With New Goods & New Prices!

Having determined to engage in business at this place, we have opened up in Room

NO. 5 BUSH'S ARCADE,
BELLEFONTE, PA., the largest,

most complete and cheapest stock of

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &C.,

that has ever been opened up in this part of the State. At our store you can find in the Boot and Shoe line

Anything You Want,

from the finest boot to the cheapest slipper, and we know if you once call and

EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES.

you will concede that it is to your interest to purchase from us.

WE SELL AT BOSTON RATES.
Repairing Neatly Done.
B. L. BATCHELLER & CO.
July 19tf.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!
WE OFFER FOR SALE
the following list of
UNEXCEPTIONABLE
AND RELIABLE
FERTILIZERS:
PURE GROUND BONE,
PURE BONE FLOUR,
SUPER-PHOSPHATE,
BONE DUST,
AND ANIMAL COMPOST.
They are the Great Generators and Nourishers of
CORN, OATS, GRASS, WHEAT,
and other crops.
BEING QUICK, PERMANENT, ECONOMICAL!
It Saves Labor!
It Prevents Weeds!
It Increases the Yield!
It Restores the Land!
SHORTLIDGE & CO.,
july19 2m. Bellefonte, Centre Co.

PENN HALL ACADEMY.—The next Term in the Department of Academical Studies will begin on Monday, July 29th, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The usual Academical Course will be continued, thus giving the young Students a thorough training in Special and Practical instructions. Terms of tuition from $5 to $8 for a session of ten weeks, with deduction therefrom in case of sickness. Students can procure board at reasonable rates. W. C. SHAFFER, Principal,

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

Next door to Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store, Allegheny St.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

R. F. Rankin & Co.,
(Successors to Linn & Wilson.)
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS
AND MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, AND FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c.

PURE WINE & LIQUORS
for medicinal purposes.
SHOULDER BRACES,
TRUSSES & SUPPORTERS in great variety
Also, Choice
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
and all other articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.
tf.1june R. F. RANKIN & CO.

Valuable Farm
at Private Sale

The undersigned offers at private sale, a valuable Farm, situated in Gregg township, Centre county, near the railroad depot at Spring Mills, and belonging to the estate of Elisabeth Neese, dec'd.

This farm contains
223 ACRES FARMLAND
of which 50 acres are well timbered.

Thereon are erected two dwelling houses, with Barns and all necessary outbuildings. Fruit of all kinds and an abundance of water on the premises. The land is under a high state of cultivation, and among the best in the valley.

For further information apply to
JAS. D. GENTZELL
one of the Administrators, near Spring Mills. June 14. tf.

The Champion of the World.

The new Improved American Button-Hole Overseaming and Complete Sewing Machine—The greatest machine of the Age!

Simplicity, Durability & Cheapness Combined.

This machine being the litest, has many improvements over all other, in a word, it is a perfect machine, which is acknowledged by the best judges and agents of all other machines.

Call on A. L. Bartges, madisonburg, who is the authorized agent for Centre county. Also keeps the best Sewing Machine thread, needles, and repairs all kinds of sewing machines, clocks, watches, music boxes &c. I will thoroughly canvass the section belonging to me, and I shall be very much pleased to sell every person a machine, on easy terms; give it a trial before purchasing any other—it has no equal. Parties wishing the machine, will please address the undersigned. Satisfaction guaranteed. All orders promptly attended to. A. L. BARTGES,
Agent for Centre County.
MADISONBURG, PA.

Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce the name of George Meyer, of Ferguson twp., as a candidate for county commissioner, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

Prothonotary.

We are authorized to announce the name of John Moran, of Bellefonte, as candidate for Prothonotary, subject to decision of the democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce that Aaron Williams, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce the name of Edward Kreamer, of Harris twp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Thos. J. Decker, of Gregg twp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Geo. S Hoy, of Marion twp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Jacob Bottorf, of Harris twp., as candidate for sheriff, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Henry Noll, of Spring tp., as candidate for sheriff, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of B. F. Brown, of Harris twp., as a candidate for sheriff, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Benjamin Shafer, of Walker twp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Alex. Shannon, of Centre Hall as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of John Spangler, of Centre Hall, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.
Corrected by C. D. Keller.

White Wheat $1,65, Red 160....Rye 75.....Corn 60.....Oats 40.....Barley 60. 70.....Clo'erseed 5,00.....Potatoes 45, Lard per pound 8.....Pork per pound 09 Butter 20.....Eggs 20. .....Plaster per ton $14 Tallow 8.....Bacon 8 .....Ham 12

LEWISTOWN MARKETS

White wheat 1,70....Red wheat 1,60....Rye 60.....Corn 60.....Oats 35.....Barley 50..... Cloverseed 4,50.....Timothyseed, 350..... Salt 2 50 per sack..... Bacon 10c.....Ham 16.....Butter 15... Eggs 15.....Plaster 9 50

USE
PAIN CURE OIL
"THERE IS NOTHING LIKE IT"
FOR
Pains, Sores, Wounds and Lameness.
BUY IT! TRY IT!
For Fever and Ague, . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Rheumatism, . . . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Neuralgia, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Fever Sore, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Cholera Morbus, . Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Sprains, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Headache, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Bruises, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Corns and Bunions, Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Any Sore, ... Use Pain Cure Oil.
For Any Lameness, . . Use Pain Cure Oil.
Every Bottle Warranted,
And we challenge the world to produce its equal. Used Externally and Internally for
MAN AND BEAST.
Ask for PAIN CURE OIL. Take no other, for we WARRANT IT TO CURE.
It is not a strong ammonia preparation, but a soothing compound, made from Pure Vegetable Oils, Herbs and Extracts, and is clean and safe to use.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.
PRICE, 50 CENTS.
McCLURE & EATON, Proprietors, Reading, Pa.

A. SUSSMAN
LEATHER & SHOE FINDING.

in lower room, No. 1. Bush's block, where he keeps on hand a stock of

WHITE and RED LEATHER and HARNESS.

Kips and Calf Skins
French and City Finish.

STRING LEATHER, SHOE-FINDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Raw Hides
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Trunks and Valises
OF ALL KINDS.

RAW FURS, of all kinds bought and highest price paid.

Clover and Timothy Seed

always bought and on hands. WHEAT and OATS specially bought and the highest Cash price paid.

Go to Sussman's, there you can buy cheaper than elsewhere, as everybody knows, who ever dealt with him. He lets no one off without a good bargain.

Next door to Sussman's is the cheap dry goods establishment of Isaac Guggenheimer. ap5.tf.

ADAM HILD,
PAINTER, MILROY, Mifflin co., Pa.

offers his services to the citizens of Mifflin Centre and adjoining counties, in

House, Sign and Ornamental Painting,
GRAINING
Oak, Walnut, Maple. Ash, Mahogony, &c.

Plain and Fancy Paperhanging. Orders respectfully solicited.

All fine work done for other painters. June 7 y.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Ready-made Clothing, and thousands of other articles

Just Arrived.
Just Arrived.
Call and See
Call and See
WOLF'S
Magnificent Stock
of New Goods.
Come and get Bargains.
Assortment full and complete.

I. Guggenheimer.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER, having purchased the entire stock of the late firm of Sussman & Guggenheimer, except the Leather and Shoe-findings, has filled up his shelves with a lot of

SPLENDID NEW GOODS,
embracing
READY MADE CLOTHING,
DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES,

and is now prepared to accomodate all his old customers, and to welcome all new ones who may favor him with their patronage. He feels safe in saying that he can please the most fastidious Call and see.

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.

P. S.—Mr. Sussman still continues to deal in LEATHER AND SHOE-FINDINGS, CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEEDS, in the old room, where he may alway be found. 12ap.tf.

COAL,
LIME,
and POWDER!

COAL.—Wilkesbarre Coal, Chestnut Stove, Egg, furnace and foundry, Coal—of best quality, at the lowest prices. Customers will please note that our coal is housed under commodious sheds.

LIME—Wood or coal-burnt Lime, for sale at our kilns, on the pike leading to Milesburg.

POWDER.—Having received the agency for Du Pont's Powder AT WHOLESALE, we shall be pleased to receive orders from the trade.

Office and yard near south end of Bald Eagle Valley R. R. Depot, Bellefonte, Pa.
nov4 SHORTLIDGE & CO.

BUTTS HOUSE
BELLEFONTE, PA.
J. B. BUTTS, Prop'r.

Has first class accommodation; charges reasonable. 19apr, tf.

CENTRAL HOTEL. Corner of Third and Chestnut Street, Mifflinburg, Pa. John Showers, Proprietor.

Its Central Location makes it particularly desirable to persons visiting Town on business or pleasure.

H. A. Taylor's Livery Attached.
un21. 1y.

RYNDER'S MUSIC STORE,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.

The proprietor of Rynder's Music Store desires to call the attention of the people of Centre county, to the fact that they

Can Save Money

by purchasing their musical instruments of Rynder's Music Store. We are selling

Double Reed, Six Stop, Five Octave Organs, at $140,

(superior in tone and finish, to those that are hawked and peddled throughout the country at $175 to $200.) These we warrant for five years. We give any reasonable credit desired to responsible parties.

We beg leave to call your attention

A. B. C.

A is an Angel of blushing eighteen
B is the Ball where the Angel was seen:
C is her Chaperon, who cheated at cards:
D is the Dowagemps, with Frank of the Guards:
E is her Eye, killing slowly but surely:
F is the Fan, whence it peeped so demurely:
G is the Glove of superlative kid:
H is the Hand which it spitefully hid:
I is the Ice which the fair one demanded:
J is the Juvenile, that dainty who handed:
K is the Kerchief, a rare work of art:
L is the Lace which composed the chief part:
M is the old Maid who watched the chits dance
N is the Nose she turned up at each glance:
O is the Olga (just then in its prime):
P i the Partner who wouldn't keep time:
Q s a Quadrille, put instead of the Lancers:
R the Remonstrances made by the dancers:
S is the Supper, where all went in pairs:
T is the Twaddle they talked on the stairs:
U is the Uncle who "thought we'd be goin';"
V is the Voice which his niece replied 'No' in:
W is the Waiter, who sat up till eight:
X is the Exit, not rigidly strait:
Y is a Yawning fit caused by the Ball:
Z stands for Zero, or nothing at all.

Galveriey's "Fly Leaves."

Farm, Garden and Household.

JELLY CAKE.—One cup of sugar, one cup of milk, one table-spoonful of cream of tartar, and half a teaspoonful of soda; flavor with nutmeg or lemon. This makes six layers.

CANNING FRUIT.—The time for canning fruit is at hand. Tin cans have been largely used for both fruit and vegetables; but glass is certainly preferable. All fruits contain more or less acid, which, in some cases, acts upon metallic vessels. Tin cans are made with solder, an alloy into which lead largely enters. This metal is easily corroded, and poisonous salts are formed. It is believed by many chemists that persons have been seriously injured by eating tomatoes, peaches, etc., which have been put up in tin cans.

CALF'S LIVER LARDED AND ROASTED. (an Entree.)—A calf's liver, vinegar, one onion, three or four sprigs of parsley and thyme, salt and pepper to taste, one bay-leaf, lardoons, brown gravy, ingredients Mode—Take a fine white liver, and lard it; put it into vinegar with an onion cut in slices, parsley, thyme, bay-leaf, and seasoning in the above proportion. Let it remain in this pickle for twenty-four hours, then roast, and baste it frequently with the vinegar, etc.; glaze it, serve under it a good brown gravy, or sauce piquante, and send it to table very hot.

A REMEDY.—Hydrophobia can be prevented, and we give what is known to be an infallible remedy, if properly administered, for man and beast; a dose for a horse or a cow should be about four times as great as for a person. It is not too late to give the medicine any time before the spasms come on. The first for a person is 1½ oz. of elecampane root, bruised, put in a pint of new milk, reduce to one half by boiling, then taken all at one dose in the morning, fasting until afternoon, or at least a very light diet after several hours have elapsed. The second dose the same as the first, except take 2 oz. of the root; third dose same at the last to be taken every other day. Three doses are all that is needed, and there need be no fear.

GAS LIME FOR COLORADO BUGS.—The refuse material used to purify illuminating gas has been used the present season with good effect for destroying or driving away the pest of the potato field, the Colorado beetle. One method of using it consists in scattering the lime on the ground beneath the vines. Another method is to dilute it with flour or plaster as in the case with Paris green, and to dust it over the vines when the dew is on. Considerable caution must be exercised in using it. While there is no danger of its poisoning poultry, and animals, as in the case of Paris green, it is very injurious to plant growth when applied liberally. In Chicago it has come into extensive use for destroying grass and other vegetation in walks and drives.

HOW TO RE-SET AN OLD ASPARAGUS BED.—In the fall when the seed is ripe, instead of burning off the tops of the Asparagus, as is the usual practice, I cut them off close to the ground and lay them down on the bed, cover them with manure and let them remain until Spring, when I remove those that have not rotted and cover the bed again with manure. I find that by this process I can re-seed the bed without the trouble of sowing the seed. The young shoots should not be cut until they are from one to three years old. The philosophy of it, I suppose, is that when the tops, which are full of seed, are cut off and laid down, the placing of the manure on them sprouts the seed and in the Spring following they come up.—C. E. T., *Burlington, Ky.*

STIR THE SURFACE.—It does not follow that although we have plenty of rain, the soil will remain moist. Evaporation is very active beneath our hot Summer suns. Heavy showers tend to compact the soil and render it impervious to water which remains on the surface until evaporated. Little benefit, then, accrues, unless the hard crust baked by the sun is broken up and the soil mellowed by cultivation. It is then rendered porous and absorbent and is less inclined to give up its moisture at the demand of the scorching heat, while at night, cooling more rapidly than the air, it recondenses and retakes in abundance the moisture it has been forced to give up during the day. Thus the crop never suffers during a succeeding drouth, for the soil is always in a condition to supply its needs from the atmosphere when denied a supply from the clouds.

FARM NEWS AND NOTES.—Some farmers claim that conch or quack grass (usually regarded as a troublesome weed) is worthy of cultivation for hay, because it grows well on poor soil and endures drough. Tansy in hens' nests, "so they say," will keep the lice away. A German professor found by experiment that "of all possible occasional additions to the ordinary feed of cows, none has so marked an effect in increasing the yield of milk as common molasses." *The Rural Southland* states that cucumbers just too old to be used raw or for pickling, and from that time till the seeds become hard, "can be stewed, fried or stuffed, and, above all, can be parboiled, mashed up in batter and fried as fritters, more pleasant and easily prepared than any vegetable or fruit." Dr. Nichols advises glass jars for fruits because "undoubtedly many persons are greatly injured by eating tomatoes, peaches, etc., which have been placed in tin cans." Illinois farmers, finding that partidges feed on the chinch bug are beginning to protect them from the fowler. One man who keeps hundreds about his fields feeding them in Winter has unusually abundant wheat crops while his neighbors less considerate of their feathered allies have comparatively poor harvests. *The Reno Crescent* of Nevada states that 134 tuns of alfalfa seed was sold in that town the past Spring against three tuns in 1871, which shows how this plant is gaining popularity among sage-brush farmers. Prof. Lawes says "the cost of cleaning foul land which is in high condition is much greater than that of putting land which is poor in condition, but free from weeds, into good condition." A Yankee has invented the following novel device for preventing a horse from kicking in harness: The hind legs are strapped at the knee-joints, with the strap running through a ring on the circingle, so that when one foot advances the slack slips through the ring far enough to allow the other leg to remain behind, and vice versa. Osage Orange is claimed to possess merits as a hoop-pole timber. Planted thickly, there is a vigorous and slender upright growth; they are very straight and split freely. The wood is tough and elastic when green, and extremely hard and somewhat brittle when thoroughly seasoned, and "as durable as time, no man ever having seen a rotten stick of it." *The Western Farmer* notes that the statements made regarding the value of plaster for prairie lands has had the effect to greatly increase the demand in certain portions of the West. A correspondent of *The Poultry World* marks his chickens by making a hole in the web of the foot with a very small saddler's punch. It is mentioned as a curious fact by old woodsmen that beach and sycamore trees are never struck by lightning, though standing in close proximity to oak, hickory, and trees of other species that have been seamed or cut to pieces by the subtile fluid.

Items of Interest.

THE Printers of Milwaukee are on a strike.

THE grain crop of Oregon is unusually light.

AN Iowan came near losing his life by the sting of a bee.

IN New York City the thermonetor has indicated 99° in the shade.

IN June the United States public debt was reduced a little over $2,000,000,

A FEW drops of ammonia taken in water will check excessive perspiration.

THE consumption of sugar in the United States amounts to 450,000 tons annually.

NEW YORK has had its heated term, and many deaths have occurred from sun stroke.

JAY GOULD of the Erie R. R., has been sued by President Dix and associates for $10,000,000.

NOTWITHSTANDING the thousands of Americans who have gone to Europe the watering places are crowded this season.

THOMAS CRABBE, Rear-Admiral in the United States Navy, died at his residence in Princeton, N. J., aged eighty-four years.

IN the Stokes trial, after exhausting a panel of 1000 names a jury of twelve men has at last been obtained, and the trial is now opened.

THE following is the vote on the adoption of the amended article to the Washington Treaty: yeas, 43; nays, 8; absent or not voting—23.

JUDGE DAVIS and Gov. Parker have both declined the nominations tendered them by the Labor Reform party for President and Vice-President.

RAILROAD engineers between Astoria and Cornelius, Oregon, noticing some marks on rocks, made an investigation, and found a box containing $5,100 (old Spanish coin) and a quantity of jewelry.

IN the San Joaquin Valley is a grain patch thirth-five miles long and eight miles wide, covering on area of 179,200 acres; the average yield is estimated at sixteen bushels, which will give a total 2,867,200 bushels, or 86,015 tons.

CRAZY BLACK DICK, who will be remembered by all passengers who have traveled through Harrisburg, Penn., during the past four years, fell dead a few days ago. He was in the habit of running ahead of moving trains and doubtless saved many lives.

THE negotiations which have been in progress between the French and German Governments for a considerable period, looking toward the complete evacuation of France by the German troops, have been concluded. The conditions upon which evacuation is to proceed are highly favorable to France, and have received the unanimous approval of M. Theirs and his Cabinet. The work of evacuation will probably commence forthwith.

Sad Disaster to an Exploring Party.

Sad tidings have been received of the result of an expedition organized in Sydney some months ago to explore New Guinea. After months of preparation the brig Maria was chartered to convey the adventurers from Sydney. The Maria left Sydney on the 24th of January and arrived within two day's sail of New Guinea on the 12th of February, when she was met by a heavy gale from the northwest, which blew for four days, and so injured and strained the ship that the captain (Stratman) determined to run for Brisbane (Queensland) to repair. On the 19th of February the wind veered round to the southward, and the ship's course was directed toward Cleveland Bay. The Palm Islands were sighted on the night of Sunday, the 24th February, and the vessel was kept standing off and on during the night. About three o'clock on the morning of the 26th breakers were seen and shortly afterward the ship struck slightly. She was kept away before the wind, and fifteen minutes afterward she went on a reef and remained fast.

The boats were got out, rafts were made, and the anchor was let go The pumps were manned, and the vessel was kept dry. Shortly afterward the rudder was unshipped and the sternpost carried away. The leak then gained very fast on the pumps, notwithstanding which the rising tide floated the vessel off, and she lay swinging to her anchor.

About daylight Captain Stranman left the vessel in the second mate's surf boat, with six men, stating that he was going to the shore for assistance. There was no rush made to get into the boat, which left the ship without interference. A raft was launched shortly before seven o'clock in the morning and moored astern of the vessel, and all hands were employed in constructing another one. There was at that time about six feet of water in the hold, and the pumps were abandoned. Some of the crew took provisions into the fore and main tops. The stern boat had, in the mean time, got adrift with three men in it, and the second whaleboat went to its assistance. The second raft was launched and there were fifteen men upon it, each up to his hips in water. The water became level with the port covering board of the vessel, and in a few minutes afterward she fell on her beam ends and sank, leaving six men clinging to her starboard quarter, and twelve more were on her topmast crosstrees, the only exposed places. The stern boat was pulled up to the masts, and took off all but seven, the whaleboat meanwhile taking some off the quarter. The two boats then pulled off for the North Palm Island, fifteen men in the stern boat and thirteen in the whaleboat, but were unable to make it, the tide drifting the boat toward Hinchinbrook, the whaleboat parting company, and keeping to the south. The stern boat made Hinchinbrook on Monday night, the 26th February, and the men slept under it. She was joined on the following morning by the whaleboat crew. Remained on Hinchinbrook four days, then pulled round the south end of the island, through the channel, and reached Cardwell at noon on Sunday, the 3d March.

Two men, named Waller and Finnie, who had left the vessel with the captain, arrived at Cardwell, Queensland, on Tuesday, from the North. They reported that they had been attacked by the blacks, and that Captain Stratman and a man named Wilson were murdered on the beach, and that three other men who were in the boat had gone into the bush, followed by the blacks. The two who had arrived at Cardwell had been five days on the journey. They followed the beach, swimming all the creeks, until they arrived at Cardwell, one of them, Finnie, having a fearful wound in his head, inflicted by a wooden sword. The Queensland government immediately despatched vessels in search of the missing men. About a dozen men were discovered and saved; but the great majority, some thirty-five persons, are supposed to have been either drowned while attempting to land, or murdered by the blacks after landing.

THE END OF THE STRIKE.—Elated by their success in checking the eight-hour strike, the capitalists of New York, so a paper says, will attempt to compel a return to the old system with the trades that have gained shorter time. The carpenters, bricklayers, masons, and furniture makers will soon be ordered to work ten hours. The painters have already been told to begin the ten-hour system again. The men all say they will go out on strike. The sewing machine employees resume on the old basis. The iron and metal workers, who have held out only to sustain the sewing machine men, declare their strike unsuccessfully closed.

HEATED.—In view of the alarming paragraphs current at this time of the year concerning persons who are said to have died from drinking or bathing in cold water "while overheated," it is well for the public to know that the danger in such cases arises from doing either of the things in question after the body has begun to cool. While a man is in great heat he may take a cold plunge or draught with comparative impunity. The peril lies in waiting to "cool off a little" before indulging in either luxury. It should be recollected that in cases of sunstroke, physicians always use ice in abundance.

A California Mountain Vineyard.

A correspondent writes as follows: About a mile and a half south of Shasta City is a vineyard called the Buckeye ranch, owned by Messrs. Wiser & Terry, a German and an American, a happy combination of energy and patience. They have built their fortunes absolutely from the ground up, having begun here in 1857 by chopping off the manzanita and oak and hauling it to town for fire-wood, bringing back manure in return. In 1863 they made their first wine. Last year they manufactured about 9000 gallons, comprising port, angelica, white wine and red wine, besides about 500 gallons of brandy. They have now on hand 8000 gallons in their fine vaults. On about six acres of red manzanite land, with a subsoil of rotten granite—such land as most Americans would almost feel themselves insulted to have offered them as a gift—they produced last year between 4000 and 5000 gallons, mostly from Mission grapes, and completed the above-mentioned product from forty tons of grapes which they bought. In this rotten granite underneath their dwelling-house, they have hewn out vaults of 20,000 gallons capacity one of which runs through the hill, and so has an abundant ventilation, while the other is supplied by a draft of air by the well used by the family, which passes down at one side of it. The proprietors assert that wine vaults, unlike those of Hockheim, need plenty of ventilation. Their white wine is very good; their port, while lacking the body and sweetness of Solono port, has a clear keen quality, and a flavor which reminds one somewhat of the wild cherry, but which is, nevertheless, quite pleasant. They also put up 200 pounds of Malaga rasins last year as an experiment, and they are of a very good quality. But the most singular product of this elevated vineyard was that of its fig trees. From seven trees which I saw and counted, there were produced, last year, 200 pounds of dried figs and 25 gallons of fig brandy. This brandy was sold at $5 a gallon, and the dried figs at twenty cents a pound, so that the entire production of the seven trees was $182, or $26 a tree. This did not include the green figs sold to the neighbors for sauce. The first crop, falling about the fourth of July, was of little service to them; but the second crop they dried, or rather the figs dried themselves, for they paid no attention to them whatever, except to go and gather them off the ground after they were done with the press of work in the vineyard, and box them up. Without any further preparation they were ready for the market, and sold well.

The French Balloons.

Only five of the balloons sent out from Paris during the siege were actually taken by the Germans, although, as may be supposed, many had very narrow escapes, sixteen in all falling within the enemy's lines. Two of these were no chance of saving, for they went right over the hostile territory; one of these unfortunate conveyances descended in Prussia and the other in Bavaria. Several accidents happened to the aeronauts in their descent, but if we except two instances of balloons going out to sea, only one of these ended fatally. Of the sixty-four balloons dispatched fifty-seven reached a safe destination, carrying 150 navigators and passengers. The duration of the voyage was on an average, but three hours at the commencement of the service in September, 1870, but as the German troops approached nearer and surrounded the capital more effectually, it was deemed desirable to make a longer journey, and in January the average voyage was between six and seven hours. At this period, too, it was found necessary to dispatch the balloons during the night, so that they might get a fair start and be well out of rifle shot when passing over Versailles and the outposts of the German army. The most memorable voyage was that made on the 21st November, when the North Sea was traversed by a balloon which reached Christiania, after a voyage of some fourteen hours. The distance traveled was certainly not less than 1,000 miles and at the rate of seventy miles an hour—beyond doubt the fastest rate of locomotion on record. The balloons themselves were constructed of oiled silk and mostly contained some 2,000 cubic metres of gas. They were designed and manufactured under the superintendence of M. Godard, whose fame as an aeronaut was well established before the siege. A number of volunteers from the French navy, chosen for their peculiar fitness for the service, were trained to navigate the balloons, Most of the balloons carried passengers, and generally several hundred-weight of dispatches, together with a basket of pigeons to be employed as return messengers.—*Paris Paper.*

THE ILL-FATED FANNIE.—The Fannie landed a valuable cargo of arms and ammunition in Cuba. She got aground and burned. The expedition consisted of fifty-six men, and was commanded by Peralta. The expeditionists landed and buried the cargo. Valera attacked the filibusters, killing Peralta and capturing their flag, important correspondence for Cespedes, and five prisoners—two officers and three privates. Guided by the prisoners, Valera discovered the buried cargo, and secured it in good condition. Valera pursued the filibusters, and troops have been ordered to the jurisdiction to attempt to cut off the remainder of the party. It is supposed in Havana that part of the Fannie's cargo was transhipped into two sloops and landed on the north side of the island. The fate of the Fannie's crew is unknown, but it is presumed that they joined the filibusters. It is asserted, however, that they took to their boats and went to Jamaica. A telegram announces that sixteen more of the expeditionists have been captured and shot: that two cannons, 160 rifles, over two hundred cases of cartridges, and many barrels of powder have been unearthed; and that the discoveries and pursuit of the expeditionists are still going on. Five armed Cubans of the Cabaniguan party have surrendered. It is reported that the band was dissolved, and that the remaining members have gone home in order to surrender.

HOW TO COOK A HAM.—The late General Winfield Scott, an acknowledged authority in the culinary art, was of the opinion that few cooks knew how to cook ham because they did not boil it until soft enough to be eaten with a spoon! A great artist once told the writer never to serve a ham under one year old; it was then to be soaked all night in soft water, and, if possible, in running water; to be put on the fire in a large pot of cold water, and slowly boiled at least twenty minutes for every pound it might weigh; and as for skinning a ham he held it to be an outrage, a sacrifice of quality to mere appearances, which no sensible man should be guilty of. If your ham is served cold, as is always done in Europe, it should be soured in snow or ice water immediately after coming from the pot, because the sudden cold prevents the flow and escape of the juices.

THE PRICE OF SLUMBER.—One hot Sunday a Western Methodist minister observed that the majority of his congregation were wrapped in placid slumber. Suddenly pausing in his sermon, he requested Deacon S—— to pass around the plate. The deacon thus accosted rose to his feet, and, with a very red face, said: "The collection has already been taken up." "Never mind, Brother B——," replied the minister; "take up another, for I intend to make the congregation pay for lodgings as well as for spiritual food." When the second collection had been taken up, the congregation was very wide awake indeed.

THE PEANUT CROP.—The peanut crop mania is raging to such an extent in some of the counties of middle Tennessee that some of the farmers are confining almost their whole efforts to their cultivation. The crop is kept well cultivated, and, unless some unforeseen calamity befalls the crop, it will surpass any previously grown both in quality and quantity. From numerous inquiries made of dealers and farmers, we are disposed to put down the total crop for the year 1872 in middle Tennessee at 1,100,000 bushels.—*Nashville Union.*

A Cool Robber.

Policeman Badger, of the Tenth station, had a bit of experience last winter which he is not fond of talking about. It was past midnight as he was leisurly pushing his beat through Jessup street, and as he came opposite to Drayton & Fogg's jewelry store he observed gleams of a light through the chinks of the shutters, and rapped at the door.

"Is that you, policeman?" said a voice within.

"Yes," answered Badger.

"Well,—it's only me.—It's all right. Kinder chilly out, isn't it?"

"Yes."

"Thought so. I was just fixing the fire.—Good-night."

Badger said "good-night," and pursued his way.

An hour afterward Badger passed through Jessup street again, and again he saw the light in the jewelry store. It didn't look right, and he banged at the door loudly.

"Halloo!" cried the voice within. "Is it you, policeman?"

"Yes."

"All right Won't you come in and warm you? It won't hurt anything for you to slip from your beat a few minutes."

The door was opened, and Policeman Badger entered, and found the inmate to be a very gentlemanly looking man, in a linen duster.

"Come right up to the stove, policeman. Excuse me a moment."

The man took the ash-pan from the bottom of the stove, and carried it down cellar and emptied it, and when he had returned and wiped his hands, he said with a smile:

"Chilly night, isn't it?"

"Yes."

"Chilly outside, and dull inside. (Another smile). New goods for the spring trade, and have to keep our eyes open. Lonesome work, this watching all night; but I manage to find a bit of comfort in *this*. Won't you join me in a tip? You'll find it the pure thing."

And the man in the duster produced a black bottle and a tumbler.

Policeman Badger partook, and having wiped his lips, and given his fingers a new warming, he left the store and resumed his beat, satisfied that all was right in at Dayton & Fogg's.

But the morning brought a new revealment. Dayton & Fogg's store had been robbed, during the night, of six thousand dollars' worth of watches and jewelry; and though Policeman Badger carries in his mind an exact daguerreotype of the robber, the adroit rascal has not yet been found.—*New York Paper.*

The Monmouth Cup.

The great race between Longfellow and Harry Bassett at Long Branch has been the exciting topic among horsemen. The two animals were in fine condition. It is said that from one to three million dollars changed hands on the result. Almost immediately on the drum being tapped, Bassett rushed to the front and was leading a clear length, which Longfellow decreased to half a length before they had reached the middle of the turn, where both boys took a strong pull on each of their horses. At the three-quarters there was still a half-length between them, which was also the distance between them at the string, immediately after passing which Longfellow moved up a trifle and was only a neck behind the favorite. Going round the turn, Bassett having the inside, drew away a little and at the quarter was three-quarters of a length in front, the pace from the first, having been quite hot. going down the back-stretch Longfellow again moved up closer, but at the half mile post, which completed the first mile of the race, the two cracks were neck-and-neck. In the turn only a short head separated them, both running very fast, and although Bassett had the lead it was very evident that Longfellow was running the easiest. At the three-quarters Bassett, who gained a little in the turn, was half a length in front. But as soon as they were well settled into the straight, Longfellow shut up the gap, and after a short run took the lead, and was leading a full length as they went under the string for the second time. In the turn Longfellow increased this lead to three lengths in his life probably Bassett got the whip, and in an instant the assembled thousands knew the great Harry Bassett was a defeated horse; for on feeling the whip and spur he sulked like a rogue, throwing up his heels and tail, giving Roe considerable trouble to ride him. The scene in the stand and on the track was now one of the most intense excitement. Immediately on Sample's discovering that Bassett was in trouble he took a pull on Longfellow, for fear that he would show too much, or rather not enough time. But he steadily increased the distance between him and Roe, so that at the half he was ten lengths in front; so at the three-quarters he was twelve, and at the finish he was fully 100 yards. Time, 4.34. On returning to weight, Longfellow did not seem to be much distressed, while Bassett showed that he was thoroughly defeated. Jimmy Roe being especially cut up at the bad defeat of his pet.

THE VALLEY OF DEATH.—A spot almost as terrible as the prophet's valley of dry bones, lies just north of the old Mormon road to California, a region 30 miles long by 30 broad, and surrounded, except at two points, by inaccessible mountains. It is totally devoid of water and vegetation, and the shadow of bird or wild beast never darkens its white glaring sands. The Kansas Pacific railroad engineers discovered it, and also some papers which show the fate of the "lost Montgomery train," which came south from Salt Lake in 1850 guided by a Mormon. When near Death's Valley some came to the conclusion that the Mormons knew nothing about the country, so they appointed one of their number a leader, and broke off from the party. The leader turned due west; so with the people and wagons and flocks he travelled three days, and then descended into the broad valley, whose treacherous mirage promised water. They reached the centre, but only the white sand, bounded by scorching peaks, met their gaze. Around the valley they wandered, and one by one the men died, and the panting flocks stretched themselves in death under the hot sun. Then the children, crying for water, died at their mother's breasts, and with swolen tongues and burning vitals the mothers followed. Wagon after wagon was abandoned, and strong men tottered, and raved and died. After a week's wandering, a dozen survivors found some water in the hollow of a rock in the mountain. It lasted but a short time, when all perished but two, who escaped out of the valley and followed the trail of their former companions. Eighty-seven families with hundreds of animals perished here, and now, after 22 years, the wagons stand still complete, the iron work and tires are bright, and the shriveled skeletons lie side by side.—*Springfield Republican.*

A MAN and wife living at Long Lake, in the Adirondack region, were, nearly two weeks since, fishing there at dusk. They were sitting on a rock in the lake—the woman with a handkerchief over her head. One Palmer, a guide, with a companion was rowing across the lake, and noticing the white handkerchief, inquired what it was. The opinion was given that it was a gull, when Palmer, replying that he would soon decide, drew up his rifle and fired. The distance was somewhat greater than he thought, and the ball falling struck the woman in the breast, killing her almost instantly. Palmer is said to have become almost insane at the result of his shot.

STRANGE CONDUCT.—A passenger on an English mail train suddenly awoke from a nap and sprang from the car. The train was going at the rate of fifty miles an hour at the time, and the man after rolling down an embankment found himself in a ditch, with one arm broken, several teeth knocked out, besides being severely scratched and bruised. He was quite unable to give any reason for jumping off the car, but supposed he must have done so in his sleep, as he had no recollection of anything until he found himself rolling down the embankment.

Matrimony in Russia.

The reader cannot fail to be struck with the sorrow that seems to be entailed upon fair damsels in Russia by the prospect of matrimony. We can easily understand that in a semi-savage state of society the marriage bed is anything but a bed of roses. The wife of the savage is generally a beast of burden, who toils and plants, while her red lord is dreamily dozing away the hours that are not devoted to war or the chase. Among rude races, women are held to belong to an interior order, and to be a pollution at sacred feasts. Hence, in South Africa and in the New World the women are excluded from any participation in sacred rites. It can easily be understood how ideas suggested by the degraded social condition of women in a savage state should survive the barbarism that gave rise to them, and should linger on, when there is nothing apparently to account for their origin. To this cause we may attribute the peculiar ideas of the Jews as respects women; and when we remember the amenities of matrimony among savages, we can comprehend the causes that made marriage a matter of purchase or of force, and that gave rise to wife-rapture as a mode of courtship. When an Australian beauty is *smitten*, it is by aid of a boomerang. An impression is made, not on her heart, but on her head. To carry off a bride without at first stunning her, would be a grave reflection on the successful suitor. In Russia the purchase of the bride is a formal and serious affair. Her *kosa*, or plait of hair worn only by maidens, pays the penalty, and is cut off and sold:

"Not for gold do I mourn,
Nor mourn I for bright silver;
For one thing only do I mourn—
For the maidenly beauty
Of my ruddy *kosa*.

The intending purchaser stands at the door and bows to the company. Then he tries to get at the *kosa* but the girls keep him off, while the bride weeps and sobs. Turning to her brother, or to one of the girls who represents him, she entreats him to defend her and not to sell her *kosa*; or, at all events not to sell it too cheaply.

The girls sing—

"Stand to it brother!
Brother, hold out!
Sell not thy sister
For a rouble, for gold."

The answer is a shocking one in an age like this, when *matrimony* is never synonymous with a *matter of money*—

"Dear to a brother is a sister,
But dearer still is gold."

The Baltimore Resolutions.

The Baltimore Convention adopted the Cincinnati Platform and resolutions, with the substitution of the following for the preamble:

We, the Democratic electors of the United States in Convention assembled, present the following principles, already declared at Cincinnati, as essential to just government:

First.—We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of Government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political.

Second.—We pledge ourselves to maintain the union of these States unimpaired, and enfranchisement as, and to suppose any reopening of the questions settled by the Constitution, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution.

Third.—We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the Rebellion, which was finally suppressed seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in complete pacification in all sections of the country.

Fourth.—Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely and economically. To the public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus. We demand a return to the habits of public life consistent with public order; for the State, self-government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitations of power.

Fifth.—The Civil Service of the Government has become a mere machine for the support of party, and perverted to all ambition and an object of selfish greed. It is a mere tool in the hands of unscrupulous leaders, and its administration dangerous to the perpetuity of republican government. We therefore regard such thorough reform in the Civil Service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity, and fidelity must constitute the only basis of appointment; that the offices of the Government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that reform be instituted by a system of fixed rules. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

Sixth.—We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the Government economically administered, the pensioned soldier on the public debt, and a moderate reduction annually of the principal thereof; and, recognizing that there are in our midst honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of Protection and Free Trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their Congress Districts, and to the decision of the Congress thereon, wholly free of Executive interference or dictation.

Seventh.—The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

Eighth.—As a early return to specie payment is demanded by all interests, we favor all measures in its direction that will not bring disaster to the business, or destroy the morality and honest government.

Ninth.—We remember with gratitude the heroism and services of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and assert of ours shall ever distract from their justly earned fame for the full reward of their toil-fields.

Tenth.—We are opposed to all further grants of lands to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

Eleventh.—We hold that it is the duty of the Government, in its intercourse with foreign nations, to cultivate the friendship of peace, by treating with all on fair and equal terms, avoiding entangling alliances, and never to demand what is not right or to submit to what is wrong.

Twelfth.—For the promotion and success of these vital principles and the support of the candidates nominated by this Convention, we invite and cordially welcome the cooperation of all patriotic citizens, without regard to previous affiliations.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.—A terrible tragedy was enacted in Cincinnati, in which a boy twelve years old, named Frank Schikk, the son of a widow, was shot and killed by Rev. Samuel J. Browne, an aged local preacher of the Methodist Church. It appears that Mr. Browne has been for some time past greatly annoyed by boys, who in spite of repeated remonstance, have entered his premises to take his fruit and commit other depredations. The day of the tragedy a number of boys were playing ball outside, when a ball was thrown into Browne's yard. Young Schikk entered the premises to recover it, and the old man fired at him with slugs, one piece striking him in the breast, inflicting a wound from which the boy died in a few moments. Browne was arrested by the officers and was subsequently released on $50,000 bail. This terrible affair created intense excitement in the neighborhood of Brighton House, near which it occurred. A large crowd assembled in the vicinity of Browne's house which is guarded by a detatchment of police, and there is danger from the temper of the people that they will take the law into their own hands should Browne be found. It is a most remarkable case, and appears hard to account for, save upon the presumption that Browne is not in his right mind. He is eighty-six years of age, one of the oldest citizens, and has been considered hitherto above reproach. He owns property to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars.

DRESS.—Orientals do not change their style of dress. Among them each nation and tribe has its peculiar costume, as well as its insignia of religious creed. These fashions are perpetual, centuries seldom bring any marked change. It is related of the young King of Siam, that having cherished a friendly regard for a lady who had, during the reign of his father, resided in the royal city, he requested her to send him her likeness. This was accordingly done by the hands of a mutual friend, and the gift was received with marked pleasure by the monarch. But after a long and careful scrutiny he asked, with a puzzled air, "Has my friend changed her nation or her religion? It must be one or the other. The features are the same, but the *dress*." This is not the costume she wore when I saw her last."

A CANNY SCOT.—On one occasion a sma' laird was waited on by a neighbor, to request his name as an accommodation to a bit of a bill for £20 at three months, which led to the following characteristic colloquy: "Na, na, I canna do that." "Why for no, laird; ye hae dune the same thing for others?" "Aye, aye, Tammas, but there's wheels within, wheels ye ken naething aboot; I canna do't." "It's a sma' affair to refuse me, laird." "Weel, ye see, Tammas, if I was to pit my name till't ye wad get the siller frae the bank, and when the time cam' round yes wadna be ready, and I wad hae to pay't; sae then you and me wad quarrel; sae ye may just as weel quarrel the *noo* as lang as the siller's in ma pouch."

A man enjoying the euphonious name of Pigg married a lady named Young. A few days since a child was born to them, and a rich uncle of the young one, who like Gilpin, "Loves a timely joke," promised to heavily endow the boy if the parents would christen him with the maternal name. The fond but thrifty parents consented, and the youth will hereafter be known to his friends as Young Pigg.

In Wisconsin the chintz bug is injuring the wheat, while the potato bugs are more numerous than ever.

The Baltimore Convention.

Mr. Belmont, chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, in calling the Baltimore Convention to order, said that he had done to the best of his ability for the party and called Randolph of Va., to the chair. The various committees were appointed. It was resolved that the rules adopted by the last National Democratic Convention be the rules for the government of this Convention until otherwise ordered.

Ex-Senator Doolittle of Wisconsin, was appointed permanent chairman and spoke at some length.

Among the resolutions sent up to the chair and referred to the Committee on Resolutions were the following:

Resolved, That believing the safety and welfare of the country demand at this time the united action of all patriotic citizens, however widely they may have differed or may now differ in political opinion, to effect a change in the administration of the general Government; and believing also that in the crisis of public affairs the Democratic party can best promote the true interests of the country by not presenting candidates from its own ranks for President and Vice-President, and by cordially uniting in the support of the candidates presented by the Liberal Republicans through their Convention at Cincinnati, therefore, we do hereby nominate Horace Greeley, of New York, for President of the United States, and B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, for Vice-President of the United States.

Resolved, That we recognize and accept the doctrine of the civil equality of all men without regard to color or past condition as a fixed and established principle which, as a party, we will not attempt to change; and that we will in good faith support, sustain, and defend the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the Constitution as the paramount law of the land.

Resolved, That accepting the Constitution as it is, with the fourteenth amendment declaring all persons born or naturalized in the United States subject to the jurisdiction thereof citizens, and concurring in the opinion of Judge Taney that a citizen is one who has entire equality of privileges, civil and political, we are logically compelled to admit that women, being citizens, are possessed of the right to vote, and are entitled to national protection in the exercise thereof.

Democrats believing that officers should be encouraged to register the names and receive the votes of women citizens equally with men, leaving the question of the legality of such votes to the decision of the Legislatures of the several States, respectfully ask the adoption of the following resolution by the National Democratic Convention:

Resolved, That the Democratic party, true to its name and original purpose of recognizing the sovereignty of the individual, does now cordially invite the sympathy, labor, and vote of all citizens of the United States irrespective of sex, color, or condition, and pledges itself to the protection of women citizens at the ballot-box equally with men.

The Cuban Privateer Pioneer.

Captain W. Guptill, of the American brig Thomas Owen, of Portland, reports that on the 10th of June, while in latitude 27 20 and longitude 76 30, or about fifty miles northeast of Abaco, he was spoken by the Pioneer, a fore and aft schooner, heavily canvased, of about two hundred tons, an American revenue cutter built, with an armament apparently of four guns, two sixty-four and two thirty-two pounders, and flying the Cuban flag. Her crew consisted of forty men and six officers, the latter well dressed in a uniform resembling that of the American Navy. The Pioneer came quite close to the Thomas Owen, and held quite a parley—requesting to be reported as a Cuban vessel-of-war on a cruise, and asking for late newspapers. Captain Guptill asked where they hailed from; the reply was "East end of Cuba;" also if they had yet made any prizes, but was repiled to, "Not yet." Such an encounter was entirely a novel and curious one to Captain Guptill, and with true Yankee inquisitiveness he wanted further information, and asked if they had any particular cruising ground. "None," was the answer, "but was going to the coast of Europe after a while."

The Pioneer carried three boats, one on each quarter and one at the stern. Captain Guptill judges the officers to be Americans, all except two, and very fine-looking and gentlemanly in bearing. The crew seemed to be a motley assemblage, representing all nations, dressed in common sailor garb. Her bulwarks were made to drop down so as to leave ample room to work all the guns. Everything appeared to be new and of peculiar workmanship, the work not being neat nor so well finished as such work generally is by experts. The sails were of American cut and make. The Pioneer was steering in a westerly direction, but declined to state where bound, and parted company. The Thomas Owen, about two hours after ward, came up to a vessel burning to the hull, apparently foreign, ten feet of her foremast only standing, the chains and anchors gone, and with the appearance of having been boarded.

An Outside Convention.

While the regular Democratic Convention was being held in Baltimore, an anti-Greeley one was also in session. The following resolutions were presented by M. M. Pomeroy, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The objects of this assemblage may be misconstrued or misrepresented, it is necessary to declare what our purposes are;

Resolved, That we have no intention to produce a schism in the Democratic organization nor any desire to arrogate the right to dictate any line of policy to the Convention called by the regular authority of the party.

Resolved, That we as Democrats prefer principles to men; patriotism and love of country to policy and love of gain; and the preservation of the Democratic party and organization to the mere elevation of any man to power.

Resolved, That we pledge our earnest and active support to the nominees of the Baltimore Convention now in session at the Opera House in this city, provided those nominees be Democrats on a Democratic platform.

Resolved, That if any contingency arises by which the organization is disbanded and its principles abandoned, we do assert the right to call upon all those who think with us, to co-operate in a future movement to maintain the principles and to reorganize the Jeffersonian Democracy of the United States.

After the nomination of Greeley and Brown by the Democratic Convention, this body met again and adopted an address to the Democratic party, calling a Convention at Louisville, Ky., for September 3, for the nomination of a straight-out Democratic ticket.

A FABLE.—A certain rabbi had two sons, whom he and his wife tender